

6-2 Report

1926

3010

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.

(a) Exercise of Governmental Power.

The coordinate branches of the Government are legislative, executive and judicial.

Legislative.

RCB66 678 W.A.J AUG 6 1926

The method of organization and functioning of the two Chambers in legislative processes is very similar in Argentina to the provisions of the American Constitution on these matters. Bills may be introduced in either Chamber (save those relating to taxation and recruiting of troops, which must originate in the Chamber of Deputies) by any member or by the Executive, and when passed are sent to the other Chamber for consideration. If approved there they are sent to the President for approval and promulgation. If he fails to return a bill with objections within ten days, it is considered approved. The rejection of a bill in toto in one Chamber prevents its reintroduction in the same year.

Amendments made by one Chamber to a bill sent to it from the other will become effective if approved by ordinary majority of the Chamber in which the bill originated. If amendments are not so approved, the Chamber which made the amendments, may insist upon them by a vote of two thirds of its members, which amendments can then be rejected by the other Chamber, only by a vote of two thirds of the members present. A bill passed by both Chambers and returned within ten days by the President with his objections may be passed over his veto by two thirds vote in both Chambers. In that case the names of the members voting together with a statement of the reasons for their votes as well as the objections shall be published. A vetoed bill failing to receive the requisite majority shall not be introduced again in the same session.

Executive.

The Executive Power is vested in the President of the Argentine Nation.

The powers of the President of Argentina are modeled in the Constitution closely after those of the United States. In some respects the power of the Executive in Argentina is greater than that of the President of the United States. Chief of the Executive's power (President) is the executive ordinance or decree in the execution of the laws of the nation. It gives the President an important share in legislation as well as administration in spite of the limitation that the spirit of the laws be not changed nor that their scope be limited by exceptions through such regulations. The President's share in legislation is enlarged furthermore by express power accorded to the Executive to introduce measures in Congress, a power which is not accorded the President of the United States. He has appointive power to all government posts except diplomatic posts, higher officials of the army and navy, and Federal judgeships, when the concurrence of the Senate is required. The President is assisted by and acts through eight ministers appointed and removed by him. Every act of the President must be countersigned by a minister within whose province the matter falls.

From:..... Report #3644
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 10, 1926.

3-2 Report

3010

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.

(a) Exercise of Governmental Power.

Ministers are expressly authorized to attend sessions of Congress and take part in debates, but have no votes.

Judicial.

Federal Courts exercise jurisdiction over all cases involving the Constitution or the laws of the nation, except those cases arising under the civil, commercial, penal and mining codes which according to the Constitution may be tried either in federal or provincial courts. This jurisdiction also includes cases arising under foreign treaties, cases involving Ambassadors, Ministers and foreign consuls, admiralty and maritime cases, cases in which the nation is a party, cases between two or more provinces, or between a province and citizens of another province or between citizens of different provinces, or between a province or its citizens against a foreign citizen or state.

The powers and practice of the federal courts in Argentina are as extensive as those of the Federal Courts in the United States of America, and controversies involving relative powers of a province and nation are determined in these courts.

From: *Rutherford*. Report #3644
Report M.A.Buenos Aires

June 10, 1936.

12
G-2 Report

3010

POLITICAL-ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.

(b) Origin and Development of Political System, 1810-1926

After three centuries of misrule by Spain in the different South American countries, the people of Buenos Aires on May 25, 1810 appointed a provisional Junta to supersede the authority of the Viceroy and carry on the government. The step taken was a revolutionary one, and later circulars were sent to the provinces asking them to send representatives to join the Junta. This started the civil war against Spanish rule in South America.

During the period of the War of Independence no Constitution was framed for the country, and there was no strong central government which held the country together. The war lasted until December 9, 1824 when the Battle of Ayacucho was fought which really terminated the Spanish rule in South America.

In 1816 a Congress was held at Tucuman composed of representatives of most of the provinces which compose Argentina today and named Don Martin Pueyrredon as Dictator and the separation of the United Provinces of the River Plate from Spanish rule was formally announced.

In 1819 Congress assembled in Buenos Aires and framed a Constitution on the unitary system, but this was utterly ignored by the Governors of the provinces as the idea of centralization was abominable to them, and the provinces ruled themselves as they saw fit.

Through the efforts of President Rivadavia another Constitution on the Unitarian scheme was framed by Congress in 1825, but this again was not ratified by the provinces.

From this date until the fall of Rosas the country was in a state of almost continual civil war and anarchy chiefly over the question "centralized government vs. federalized government" and the country was without a constitution.

In 1853 the United Provinces exclusive of the Province of Buenos Aires sent delegates to Paraná and framed another Constitution for a federalized government. Buenos Aires was then considered an independent state.

Until 1860 the problem between Buenos Aires and the provinces could not be solved by diplomacy or battle, but in the end General Mitre representing Buenos Aires, and General Urquiza representing the provinces, arrived at an agreement which made it possible to convocate a new national convention in the city of Santa Fé. The Constitution of 1853 with slight modifications was adopted in session September 23, 1860.

From: *R. D. Murphy* Report # 3645
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 9, 1926.

192
G-2 Report

3010

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.

(c) Suitability of Present System in Relation to National
Characteristics.

WASH. D. C. AUG 8 1926

Although Argentina has a representative republican form of Government and greatly resembles the government of the United States in theory, in practice it is different in many respects. Some of the important weaknesses in the form of Government are as follows:

While the franchise is broad, a considerable proportion of the population is illiterate and ignorant of what a representative form of government means. This together with the fact that the middle class is small---the influence of which is strong in the American nation---results in a certain amount of instability in the Argentine Government. The government has been in the hands of lawyer politicians who have been identified with the wealthy landowners, and these have been able to exercise their control due to the lack of an intelligent public opinion among the lower classes.

Congress has been unable to pass any important legislation for more than two years chiefly due to partisan politics in the two houses of the legislature. This condition of affairs would most probably be impossible in the United States where intelligent public opinion would be brought to bear. As it is the mass of the people who have the vote are indifferent or do not understand conditions.

Government positions are looked upon as personal perquisites rather than opportunities of service, but this attitude with its resultant evil is not looked down upon by public opinion.

The conditions cited are possibly due to too large a franchise which is even greater than it is in the United States, as too large a proportion of ignorant and illiterate people have a vote at elections. This condition will probably rectify itself as the standard of education in the country is bettered.

From: *Rutherford B. Hayes* Report #3646

June 9, 1936.

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AUSTRIA

The Argentine Minister to Austria at present is Colonel Martín Bortazaray. He was born in Curuzú-Cuatiá, Province of Corrientes in 1874. He entered the Military College in 1890, and the Army in 1893. He was promoted to Captain in 1903; Major in 1907, Lieutenant Colonel in 1913 and in 1915 he became Aide-de-camp to the Minister of War. He became a Colonel in 1917. He was appointed Minister to Austria on December 31, 1926.

First Secretary: Sr. Alberto J. Víquez.

Civilian Attaché: Patricio Grunbaum Trío.

BELGIUM

The Argentine Minister to Belgium is Dr. Alberto Blancas. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1859, and graduated as a lawyer in 1883. He entered the Foreign Office in 1877 as a clerk, and rose to Chief Clerk. He then was appointed First Secretary to the Legation in Germany, and later in Austria where he remained as Chargé d'Affaires. Subsequently he went to Spain, and on returning to Buenos Aires he took up journalism. Sometime later he became Chief of the Office of Public Lenses of the Province of Buenos Aires and then Deputy for Buenos Aires. He then practised law, but once more entered diplomacy as Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia. From Bolivia he was transferred to Chile as First Secretary. In 1919 he was accredited to Belgium as Minister Plenipotentiary.

First Secretary: Sr. José A. Caballero.

Military Attaché: Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto.

Civilian Attaché: Manuel A. Blancas.

Chancellor: Luis Le Bellot.

BRAZIL

Dr. Antonio Mora y Araujo graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He practised at the town of Goya in the Province of Corrientes. He has always taken a keen interest in agriculture, and has influenced the Government in introducing new methods and plants in the country. In 1916 he was elected a National Deputy for Corrientes, but his vote was contested, and he did not enter the Chamber. He has been interested in educational matters in his own province, where he has had various positions connected with the schools. He was appointed Ambassador to Brazil in June 1921. He is chiefly interested in furthering friendly relations with Brazil.

Councillor of Embassy: Dr. Honorio Leguizamón Ponaal.

Military Attaché: Major Heremegildo Tocagni

Naval Attaché: Captain Mirio Fincati.

Chancellor: Alejandro Acosta.

BOLIVIA

Dr. Horacio Carrillo is the Argentine Minister to Bolivia. Prior to his appointment as Minister in 1921 he was Governor of

Report #3648

June 31, 1926.

From:.....
M.A.Buenos Aires

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

BOLIVIA (Cont'd)

the Province of Jujuy. He founded "El Día" a newspaper in Jujuy and has been connected with local politics in that province most of his life. His activities as Minister have been concentrated on the adjustment of frontier matters and to bring about closer relations.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Minister to Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) is Dr. Atilio Daniel Barilari. Prior to his appointment in 1923 he was Introducer of Ambassadors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He aspires to compete successfully with American influence in those countries, and to establish closer ties between them and his own country.

CUBA.

The Argentine Minister to Cuba is Dr. Sergio García Uriburu. From 1893 until 1923 Dr. Uriburu occupied the post of Consul-General in London, Berne and New York. In 1923 he was appointed Minister to Japan, and in January 1926 Minister to Cuba.

CHILE.

In 1923 Dr. Manuel E. Malbran was appointed a member of the Argentine Delegation to the 5th Panamerican Conference held in Santiago. On March 17, 1923 he was accredited Ambassador to Chile. On being interviewed Dr. Malbrán stated that the Embassy is being kept very busy due to the fortunate increase in commercial and intellectual interchange between Chile and Argentina.

First Secretary. Manuel A. Viale Paz
Second Secretary. Adolfo Calvo
Naval Attaché: LT. José A. de Urquiza
Military Attaché: Major Eduardo D. López
Civil Attaché: Alberto Alcobendas.

DENMARK.

Dr. Laurentino Olascoaga is the Argentine Minister to Denmark, Sweden and Norway. He was born in the Province of Mendoza and after studying law graduated as a lawyer in 1904. He was a professor of History, Commercial Law and Civic Instruction up to 1910. He is a prolific writer on legal subjects, and has been a member of all the International and American Congresses of Social Sciences which have taken place in the Republic. Since 1893 he has been a member of the Radical Party and taken an active part in the revolution that year and in the one of 1905.

Second Secretary: Sr. Alberto Bafico.

From:..... Report # 3649
M.A.Buenos Aires

June 31, 1926.

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POLITICAL-----AGENCY

Embassy: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

FRANCE

Sr. Federico Alvarez de Toledo, the Argentine Minister to France, began his political career as Minister of Marine under the administration of President Irigoyen. Two years later he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain, a post he resigned shortly afterwards. Toward the end of 1931 he was offered the Presidency of the Bank of the Nation. He left this post to take up that of Argentine Minister to France. Dr. Alvarez de Toledo has taken charge of one of the most important Legations abroad and has been very successful in his work.

First Secretary. Luis Bemberg.

Second Secretary. Edgardo Perez Quesada

Military Attaché. Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto

Naval Attaché. Captain Agustín S. Eguren

Civilian Attachés: Ernesto Alvarez de Toledo

Adams Benites Alvear

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu is the Argentine Minister to Great Britain. He was born at the Argentine Legation in Lima (Peru) in 1880. He studied law and political sciences for some time and later took up ranching. He was an active member of the Republic Party, and when the party dissolved he became Secretary of the Board of the new party which was formed---the Unión Cívica. In 1910 his candidature was supported by his party for a Deputieship but he was not elected. In 1912 he was again proclaimed a candidate by the "Unión Cívica" but not elected. He then retired from active participation in politics. In September 1916 he was appointed Municipal Commissioner for Buenos Aires, but resigned shortly afterwards. Early in 1919 he became a Director of the Bank of the Nation. On May 12, 1921 he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain.

Councillor: Paulino Llambí Campbell

First Secretary: Carlos Miguens

Financial Secretary: Carlos Dominguez

Naval Attaché: Captain Luis Pillado Ford.

Commercial Attaché: Julian Duggan

Civilian Attaché: Ricardo C. Quesada

Special Attaché: Juan E. Richelet.

GERMANY.

Dr. Federico Quintana, the Argentine Minister to Germany presented his credentials to the President of the Reich, Marshal Hindenburg on January 12, 1935. He commenced his diplomatic career as First Secretary of Embassy on Special Mission to the Court of Madrid on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso. Later he was appointed Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Berlin. From Germany he went to the United States as Councillor of Embassy. Then he became Minister to Central America (Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador and Nicaragua).

From:..... Report #3649

June 31, 1936.

POLITICAL-----/ARMED FORCES

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GERMANY (Cont'd)

On his appointment as Minister to Germany much faith was placed in this appointment by the press inasmuch as he would help towards rapprochement and esteem between Argentina and Germany. Dr. Quintana stated in his speech on presentation that he hoped to work for interchange of intellectual and material things between Germany and his own country.

Councilor of Embassy. Dr. Pedro Guesalaga
Second Secretary. Guillermo de Achaval.
Naval Attaché. Lieut. Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez
Military Attaché. Lieut. Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez
Civil Attaché. Dr. Arturo Crespo
Hon. Technical Commercial Adviser: Sr. Carlos Altgelt.

ITALY.

Dr. Fernando Perez, prior to his appointment as Minister to Italy in 1922, was Minister to Austria. During his stay in Austria he was considered one of the most popular diplomats in Vienna. He was a medical man prior to his entrance into the diplomatic service, and he devoted himself to the assistance of the poor and sick in Austria. Through his influence he obtained a \$5,000,000 m/n loan from the Argentine Government to assist the poor in Vienna. The Austrian Government much regretted his transfer to another country. Dr. Perez is greatly interested in stimulating Italian immigration into Argentina, and also in the increase of commercial relations between the two countries.

First Secretary: Sr. Conrado Rolandone
Military Attaché: Major Juan N. Tonazzi
Honorary Commercial Attaché: Carlos Breobia

PERU.

Dr. Roberto Levillier is known as a historian and writer. He began his diplomatic career in the Foreign Office then went to Spain as Secretary. In 1922 he was appointed Minister to Peru. His diplomatic activities have been the encouragement of commercial, as well as intellectual, interchange between Peru and Argentina.

Second Secretary: Juan M. García Montero
Military Attaché: Major Emilio Faccione

PORTUGAL.

The Argentine Minister to Portugal, Dr. José María Cantilo was born in 1877. He studied in Paris and took up journalism. He entered the diplomatic service in 1906 as 3rd Secretary to the Legation in Rome. In 1907 he became Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland and Italy. He was transferred to Brazil as First Secretary where he was in charge up to 1910. President Saenz Pena appointed him Secretary to the President, and later he became Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Subsequent to being appointed Minister to Paraguay he was transferred to Portugal in 1919.

From:..... Report #3649

June 21, 1923.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

RUSSIA.

Dr. Hilarión B. Moreno, prior to his appointment as Minister to Russia, Finland, Poland and Czechoslovakia in September 1924 was Minister to Venezuela. Dr. Moreno is a diplomat of career, and has occupied the position of Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy in the United States.

SPAIN.

Dr. Carlos de Victoria, the Argentine Ambassador to Spain, was born in 1863. After his graduation he practised law in Argentina. He joined the "Unión Cívica", a revolutionary group which launched the successful revolution of 1890. He has a great reputation as an orator and writer on political subjects in particular. In 1900 he was secretary to and an intimate adviser of President Saenz Peña, which position he held until 1903. After resignation he was appointed President of the "Dirección General de Ferrocarriles" which post he held until it was absorbed in the Department of Public Works. He was Secretary to the Government of Dr. Luis B. Molina, Interventor in the Province of Buenos Aires in 1907, under President Avellaneda. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Spain he served as Minister in Peru, Ecuador and Uruguay. He received his appointment to Spain in 1928.

His activities in Spain are chiefly to stimulate further commercial relations between the two countries, better relations and encourage immigration.

Counsellor of Embassy. Dr. Juan A. Areco, Jr.

First Secretary. Adolfo J. de Urquiza

First Secretary. Luis S. Castineiras

Military Attaché. Lieut. Colonel Luis I. Loredo

Naval Attaché: Captain Agustín S. Eguren

Civil Attaché: Ricardo Penarol Fernández

Chanceller: Alberto J. Castro.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon was born in 1872, and graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He entered politics in 1889 in the Radical Party. Dr. Pueyrredon was appointed Minister of Agriculture by Dr. Irigoyen in 1916, and later became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He pronounced himself publicly in favor of the Allies in the World War though Argentina remained neutral. He was appointed Ambassador to the United States on February 28, 1923.

Among other things he plans to arrange for Argentine exporters to increase their exports to the United States. He has also stated in a special speech that he believes that an Ambassador means a commercial representative of his country as much as a diplomatic one, and that there is much to be done between the United States and Argentina as the U.S. has the industrial products while Argentina has raw materials.

RECORDED - INDEXED - SERIALIZED - FILED

Subject: Argentinean Ambassadors Abroad.

(a) PRESENT APPOINTMENT OF ARGENTINEAN AMBASSADORS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Cont'd)

Councilor of Embassy: Dr. Felipe A. Espin
First Secretary: Eduardo Rascón
Second Secretary: Conrado Traverso
Naval Attache: Captain Ricardo Aviago
Military Attache: Major Angel M. Zuloaña
Civil Attache: Venceslao Escalante

Consular Service - North and South America.

BOLIVIA

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of assignment.</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Juan L. Torti | La Paz | Consul | May 18, 1925 |
| Ramón V. Rendón | Villazón | Consul | Nov. 25, 1925 |
| Bernabé Sosa | Santa Cruz | Vice-Consul | Nov. 24, 1925 |
| Alberto Bress | Puerto Suárez | Vice-Consul | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| Cldcdo. Iiro A. Rodal | Trinidad | " " | Ago. 20, 1915 |
| Gustavo Hinke | Oruro | " " | Mar. 31, 1924 |

BRAZIL

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Pedro P. Goytía | Rio de Janeiro | Consul General | Nov. 18, 1916 |
| Rodolfo J. Jones | Cazón | Asst. Consul | Apr. 18, 1921 |
| Carlos Carasalle | Vital | Consul | Aug. 20, 1925 |
| Luis de Trápaga | Santos | Consul | Jun. 22, 1925 |
| Francisco Salles Vieyra | Manaos | Vice-Consul | Apr. 30, 1925 |
| Lorenzo Ravazzano | Bahia | " " | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| Juan R. da Costa | Corumba | Charge | |
| Juan J. de Barrics | Correira | Vice-Consul | Apr. 30, 1917 |
| | Pernambuco | " " | Mar. 24, 1919 |
| José Leal Martins | Belen | Consul General | May 29, 1922 |
| Horacio Bossi Cáceres | Porto Alegre | Vice-Consul | |
| ----- | Rio Grande | " " | Nov. 25, 1925 |
| ----- | Uruguayana | " " | Oct. 1, 1925 |
| Roberto Alegre Alarcon | San Foo. do Sul | " " | |
| ----- | Oon | " " | |
| Fernando Alegre Alarcon | Itaquí | " " | |
| Manuel P. de Casas | Paranaguá | " " | Mar. 13, 1923 |
| Eduardac R. Bianchi | San Borja | " " | Oct. 1, 1923 |
| | Fox de Iguazú | " " | May 4, 1925 |

CANADA

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Juan C. Marguerat | Ottawa | Consul-General | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| H. H. MacLean | St. John | Vice-Consul | Feb. 10, 1908 |
| J. Alex Gordon | Montreal | " " | Feb. 10, 1908 |
| Alfred Nagle Jones | Halifax | " " | Apr. 9, 1923 |
| Francisco Wright | Vancouver | " " | Jan. 28, 1925 |
| F. B. Fetherstonhaugh | Toronto | " " | Apr. 8, 1923 |
| Cecil L. H. Branson | Victoria | " " | Apr. 8, 1923 |

From: Report #3649

June 21, 1926.

M. A. Buenos Aires

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

CANADA (Cont'd)

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| Eugenio J. Carrière | Quebec | Vice-Consul | Dec. 31, 1923. |

COSTA RICA

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Arturo Urien | San José | Con-General | Oct. 20, 1925 |
|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------|

COLUMBIA

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Jorge Anoízar | Bogotá | Hon. Consul | Oct. 6, 1919 |
| Manuel J. Alzamora | Barranquilla | Vice-Consul | Jun. 30, 1910 |
| César Campos | Santa María | " " | " 30, 1910 |
| José Luis Arango | Medellín | " " | " 5, 1923 |
| Carlos Hguín | Calí | " " | " 23, 1924 |
| Gabriel González | Manizales | " " | Sert. 1, 1924 |

CUBA

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Lucas A. Córdoba | Havana | Consul-General | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Francisco Otero Cosio | Cienfuegos | Vice-Consul | Apr. 27, 1915 |
| Santiago de Cuba | Jose Sabat Claramunt | " " | Feb. 21, 1923 |

CHILE

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Arnaldo Torres | Valparaiso | Consul-General | Sept. 2, 1921 |
| Hómulo Aguirre Escalada | " | Chancellor | Jul. 4, 1923 |
| Horacio Muñoz Maines | Santiago | Consul | Oct. 15, 1924 |
| Eduardo R. Taladrid | Valdivia | " | Jan. 7, 1924 |
| Juan M. Traverso | Los Andes | " | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| R. Spangenberg Seguí | Punta Arenas | " | Nov. 9, 1925 |
| Julio F. Avila | Puerto Montt | " | Jan. 31, 1924 |
| Felix Garay | Copiapó | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |

ECUADOR

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|
| Aguustín Muñoz Cabrera | Quito | Consul-General | Apr. 14, 1925 |
|------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|

HAITI

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Eugenio Lavaud | Jamaica | Vice-Consul | Jun. 19, 1914 |
|----------------|---------|-------------|---------------|

MEXICO

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Jorge Ibarra García | Mexico | Consul-General | Mar. 16, 1926 |
| Luis J. Chretienneau | Tampico | Vice-Consul | Sept. 28, 1918 |

PANAMA

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|
| Enrique Vallarino | Colon | Vice-Consul | Mar. 31, 1924 |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|

PARAGUAY

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Juan Carlos Godoy | Asunción | Consul General | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Tulio de la Rua | " | Chancellor | Mar. 30, 1926 |

From:.....
M. A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

June 31, 1926.

POLITICAL-----AMERICANReport: Philippines and Schuler Service.

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Rómulo L. Cal | Villeta | Consul | Jul. 14, 1918 |
| Pearl J. Ruda | Villa del Pilar | " | Dec. 18, 1924 |
| Emilio M. Arigós | Villa Encarnación | " | Jun. 15, 1907 |
| José Couchornal | Villa Rica | " | May 17, 1911 |
| Braulio M. Ferreyra | Caazapá | " | Aug. 25, 1913 |
| Francisco S. Beníz | Villa Concepción | " | Aug. 27, 1915 |
| Carlos Abalos | | | |
| Billinghurst | San Juan Bautista | Vice-Consul | Sept. 5, 1913 |

PERU

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Ferrucio Zilleri | Lima | Consul General | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| Julie Ludowieg | Trujillo | Vice-Consul | Nov. 13, 1912 |
| A. Camprucci Zamalloa | Cuzco | Vice-Consul | Nov. 28, 1924 |
| Victor Checa | Paita | " " | Apr. 28, 1924 |
| José Ricketts | Arequipa | " " | Aug. 18, 1924 |
| Eduardo Berclao | Puno | " " | Sept. 8, 1924 |
| Adolfo Estremera Crespo | Iquitos | " " | Mar. 16, 1926 |

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Alejandro T. Bollini | New York | Consul General | Jun. 2, 1925 |
| Agustín Mariano Ojea | Chicago | Consul | Jan. 21, 1922 |
| Agustín J. Fink | " | Vice-Consul | Aug. 19, 1925 |
| Manuel González Durand | Boston | Consul | Nov. 15, 1922 |
| Eduardo Grúning Rosas | Philadelphia | " | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Guillermo P. Watson | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Richard J. Leupold | Baltimore | Vice-Consul | Jan. 23, 1916 |
| H.C. Leslie | Newport News | " " | Apr. 26, 1910 |
| Also in charge of Norfolk Consulate | | | |
| Gustavo von Brecht | Saint Louis | " " | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Sergio Ramirez | Saint John | " " | Jun. 30, 1911 |
| Samuel Fitzpatrick | Detroit | " " | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| Carlos Villademoros | New Orleans | Consul-General | Nov. 16, 1935 |
| Alfred Le Blanc | " " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| J. Harris Pierpont | Pensacola | " " | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Guillermo Ross | Gulfport | " " | Apr. 8, 1925 |
| H.H. Morrell | Savannah | " " | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| A. Beauregard Betancourt | Charleston | " " | Mar. 17, 1924 |
| Christopher S. Flanagan | Port Arthur | " " | Jan. 18, 1911 |
| G. Russell Lad | Mobile | " " | Dec. 13, 1920 |
| George W. Hardie | Jacksonville | " " | Oct. 4, 1922 |
| Rosendo Torras | Brunswick | " " | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| Santos Goni | San Francisco | Consul General | Aug. 25, 1920 |
| Horacio Rovira | Seattle | Consul | Oct. 13, 1925 |
| John P. Hausmann | " | Vice-Consul | May 18, 1925 |
| H.C. Niese | Los Angeles | " " | Feb. 8, 1923 |
| John A. Lothrop | Portland | " " | " " |
| Arturo G. Vauzón | Cleveland | " " | May 6, 1925 |
| Pedro Navarro | Springfield | " " | Feb. 4, 1926 |

URUGUAY

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Eduardo L. Ocolombres | Montevideo | Consul-General | Nov. 30, 1923 |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|

From: Report # 3649

June 21, 1926.

M.A. Buenos Aires

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

URUGUAY (Cont'd)

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Osvaldo Botet | Conchillas | Consul | Oct. 13, 1909 |
| Emilio R. Escobar | Paysandú | " | Dec. 1, 1923 |
| Maximo D. River | Suárez | Vice-Consul | Jul. 23, 1924 |
| Alfredo J. Ambrossoni | Salto | Consul | Aug. 25, 1920 |
| Curubeto Augusto | Carmelo | " | Jul. 20, 1921 |
| Pedro Solsona | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Miguel Alfredo Molina | Colonia | Consul | Oct. 13, 1925 |
| Eduardo Alvarez Martinez | Fray Bentos | " | May 28, 1923 |
| José Sixto | Santa Rosa | " | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| José González Pérez | Puerto Sauce | Vice-Consul | Jul. 7, 1924 |
| Juan A. Bo | Nueva Palmira | " | Aug. 13, 1921 |
| Francisco Dabali | Dolores | " | Sept. 5, 1923 |
| Tomas Bruce | Mercosur | " | Sept. 26, 1923 |

VENEZUELA.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Enrique Sturiza | Caracas | Consul General | |
| José Benochimol | Maracaibo | " | Sept. 5, 1923. |
| Alberto Wallis | La Guayra | Vice Consul | Dec. 12, 1924 |
| Francisco Mundry | Puerto Cabello | " | Jan. 14, 1935 |
| | | " | Apr. 8, 1925 |

From: Report #3649

June 31, 1936.

M.A.Buenos Aires

S-2 Report

S-2

POLITICAL - ARGENTINA

Subject: Argentine and Consular Service.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of assignment.</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| AMERICAN POSSESSIONS. | | | |
| K. P. Fernandez | Kingston | Vice-Consul | Mar. 34/13 |
| Jose F. Salazar | Puerto Espana | " " | May 19/13 |
| Valdemir C. Hanschell | Barbadoes | " " | Oct. 1/23 |
| Leslie B. Harnett | Hamilton | " " | Jan. 23/24 |
| EUROPE | | | |
| GERMANY | | | |
| Juan Oyhanarte | Hamburg | Con-General | Oct. 10/23 |
| Christian Sommer | Munich | Hon. " " | " " " |
| Herman von Fremery | Munich | Vice-Consul | Jan. 14/25 |
| Justo E. Diana | Berlin | Consul | Jul. 13/23 |
| Ricardo Dierckx | " | Vice-Consul | May 18/23 |
| Emilio Bertolotto | Bremen | Consul | Feb. 14/25 |
| Enrique Probst | Nuremberg | Hon. Consul | Aug. 28/23 |
| Walter Kolstedt | Frankfurt | " " | Sept. 2/21 |
| Carlos Joos | " | " " | Feb. 28/24 |
| Juan Denker | Colonia | " " | Oct. 1/23 |
| Ernesto Sommer | Wiesbaden | " " | May 29/23 |
| Rodolfo F. Coloditz | Dusseldorf | Vice-Consul | Nov. 8/23 |
| Federico E. Morck | Karlsruhe | " " | Sept. 13/23 |
| Otto Beltzer | Aquisgrana | " " | Nov. 24/24 |
| Walter Kaufmann | Friburg | " " | Jun. 5/25 |
| Alfredo J. Kadic | Dresden | " " | Jul. 23/25 |
| Eugen Kaufmann | Lahr | " " | Nov. 16/25 |
| Bruno Mainzer | Kiel | " " | Nov. 30/25 |
| Jorge Peralta Ramos | Hanover | " " | Dec. 10/25 |
| AUSTRIA. | | | |
| Manuel M. Fernandez | Vienna | Con-General | Aug. 25/20 |
| Luciano Senao | " | Chancellor | Dec. 4/23 |
| Eduardo Bigler | Salzburg | Vice-Consul | Jan. 19/26 |
| BELGIUM | | | |
| Taófilo R. Leccur | Antwerp | Consul General | Jul. 13/23 |
| Ricardo Zaverthal | " | Asst. Consul | Nov. 14/23 |
| Enrique Mistler | " | Vice-Consul | Jul. 26/30 |
| Bernardo S. Vilela | Brussels | Consul | Jan. 10/31 |
| Carlos Victor Pirén | Charleroi | Vice-Consul | Dec. 31/23 |
| Ernesto J. Beduwe | Liege | " " | " " " |
| BULGARIA | | | |
| José Gare | Sofia | Con-General | Mar. 16/36 |

From:..... Report #3649
M.A.Buenos Aires

June 21/26.

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14.4.2000

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Date: 2004

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Feierliche Menschenrechtskundgebung
Hermann Simon

DANTZIG

Parto de la Banda 4 Pantais Con-General Oct 22/22

תְּנַשְּׁאָרָה

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Alejandro del Carril | Copenhagen | Com-General | Apr. 4/24 |
| Preben Nelleman | Aarhus | Vice-Consul | Nov. 30/08 |
| J. Hansen Orkila | Odense | " " " | Sept. 9/22 |
| Paul Melsing | Esbjerg | " " " | Oct. 3/22 |
| Inmanuel Stuhr | Aalborg | " " " | Jan. 28/ |

ESTONIA

Antonic Mantecón Royal Con-General Nov. 30/22
Augusto Frankman " Vice-Consul Feb. 7/24

FI'LLAND

Gustavo Soederlund Helsinki Vice-Consul Oct. 6/19

FRANCE

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Augusto Belin Sarmiento | Paris | Con-General | Mar. 16/36 |
| Alberto Martínez de Hoz | " | Asst.Consul | Dec. 12/34 |
| Amancio Alcorta | " | " | " |
| Pedro Quintana Alcorta | Bordeaux | Consul | |
| Ricardo H. Aramburu | " | " | Dec. 1/23 |
| León Jaudín | " | Vice-Consul | " 31/34 |
| Saúl Aguilar | Havre | Consul | Mar. 23/23 |
| Ángel C. Martínez | Marcessiles | " | Aug. 25/20 |
| Nestor de la Puent | " | Asst.Consul | Feb. 13/35 |
| Roberto Guérin | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25/06 |
| Guillermo Llosa | " | " | Jul. 4/18 |
| Luis F. Puccio | Dunkerque | Consul | Dec. 1/23 |
| Fernando Bauer | " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 9/22 |
| A. Alfredo Leoni | Lyons | Consul | Jan. 28/35 |
| Eduardo J. Murga | Cherbourg | " | Sept. 12/23 |
| Raúl P. Pineyro | Boulogne-sur- | | |
| Jorge Cullen Ayerza | Mer | Consul | Jun. 30/32 |
| Silverio Esteve | Toulouse | " | Apr. 25/33 |
| Augustin J. Machain | " | Vice-Consul | Sept. 5/33 |
| Raúl Courdessa | Nice | Consul | Mar. 31/34 |
| E. Gatinel | " | Vice-Consul | Apr. 30/08 |
| Ernesto Dorgueil | Dakar | " | Jan. 29/23 |
| Lambert Duverdoring | Toulon | " | Feb. 18/10 |
| Frank Pilliet | Dieppe | " | Aug. 25/13 |
| Ezequiel Guttero | La Rochelle | " | Dec. 31/24 |
| Eduardo Schiaffino | Menton | " | Jun. 33/19 |
| D. García de Acuña | Pau | Consul | Jul. 37/25 |
| | " | Vice-Consul | Feb. 5/21 |

Front:
M. A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

Jun.31/26

NOT TAKEN, ~~RECORDED~~ ~~RECORDED~~

For the 1935-1936 fiscal year, the amount of money available for the construction of the new building was \$1,000,000.

| Name | Nationality | Religion | Profession | Place of Birth | Date of Birth | Date of Assignment |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Antonio P. Leynes | Piccy | Vic | -Colonel | " " " | Nov. 30/14 | " |
| Pearl Novion | Lyonne | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Julie Schatz | Torreine | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Felix Rozaeron | Vicen | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Arc C. Cane | T. che | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Hubert Plumet | Vais | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Joaquin Pourtale | Saint Nazaire | " " | " " | " " | Nov. 17/33 | " |
| Jerome Julian | Oran | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Juan C. Courtry | Arbil | " " | " " | " " | " " | " |
| Julie Levy Brumback | St. Etienne | " " | " " | " " | Nov. 30/14 | " |
| Carlos Fabre | Clément Ferrat | " " | " " | " " | Mar. 13/23 | " |
| Mariano Alejandro Marcial | Nant | " " | " " | " " | Apr. 17/25 | " |
| Jules Henri | Orleans | " " | " " | " " | Jun. 26/25 | " |
| Jacques Sareffe | Ejon | " " | " " | " " | Nov. 16/25 | " |
| | | | | | | Mar. 25/26 |

HOLLAND.

Arthur H. Musica Amsterdam Confidential Aug. 25/30
Arthur Montevideo Rotterdam " " Feb. 5/31

GRANGE

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|------------|
| Alberto M. Candioti | Athens | Con-General | Nov. 16/25 |
| Jorge Gialistras | " | Vice-Consul | Nov. 17/10 |
| Roberto Sarment | Patras | " " | Jan. 28/25 |

GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| Ernesto C. Perez | London | Con-General | Nov. 30/23 |
| Horacio F. Boschtedt | " | Asst. Consul | May 29/23 |
| Carlos Lovet | " | " " | Nov. 30/23 |
| Juan Lavallée | " | Chancellor | " 28/17 |
| Roberto Nieve Malaver | Liverpool | Consul | Mar. 15/23 |
| Arturo Ferreyra | Cardiff | " | Jun. 9/24 |
| Carlos P. Cadiz | Southampton | " | Feb. 6/19 |
| Franco Datto Tessitore | Newcastle-On-Tyne | " | " 3/20 |
| Francisco Torrone | Glasgow | " | Nov. 30/23 |
| Arturo Parker | Newport Mon. | " | Aug. 20/30 |
| Franck Bollon | " " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 1/33 |
| Sydney Burgess | Swansea | " " | Sept. 6/10 |
| Romeo Vadala | Malta | " " | Jan. 30/34 |
| A.T. Cruickshank | Aberdeen | " " | May 12/13 |
| Manuel Ferrari Olazábal | Bull | Vice-Consul | Oct. 11/22 |
| I. Bennet Hale | Birmingham | " " | Jun. 18/12 |
| J.W. Brown | Middlesbrough | " " | Feb. 16/10 |
| José A. Rugero i | Gibraltar | " " | May 8/14 |
| Roberto Kinnison | Dundee | " " | Nov. 30/14 |
| Marie Melina Salas | Dublin | Con-General | Feb. 4/36 |
| Douglas Hamilton | Bradford | Vice-Consul | Nov. 8/25 |

From:
A.A.Buenos Aires

Report #3649

Jun. 31/26

SUBJ. LIST: AMERICAN CONSULS IN SPAIN

SUBJ. LIST: AMERICAN CONSULS IN SPAIN

| NAME | STATION | GRADE | DATE OF ASSIGNMENT. |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <u>SPAIN.</u> | | | |
| Enrique C. Hayton | Ronda | Consul | Jun. 3/25 |
| <u>ITALY.</u> | | | |
| Alfredo Eduardio Oliverio | Genoa | " " | Mar. 16/26 |
| José R. Camino | " | Asst. Consul | Dec. 31/25 |
| Roberto Scarcinbarone | " | " " | " 28/25 |
| Atir N. Ambrossoni | " | " " | Feb. 4/26 |
| Augusto Brunel | Rome | Consul | Jan. 8/23 |
| Alberto Guridi Bizerque | Trieste | " | Feb. 3/25 |
| Carlos Etchart Astorque | Milan | " | Apr. 9/30 |
| Fortunato S. Milani | Catania | " | May 3/30 |
| Luis Fiterica | Turin | " | Jul. 27/25 |
| José Juan Bonifacio | " | Asst. Consul | Mar. 4/26 |
| José O. Pizzorno | Palermo | Consul | Sept. 5/23 |
| Pedro Bossio | Licorna | Hon. Consul | Jul. 25/24 |
| Angel M. Bottero | Naples | Consul | Jan. 8/23 |
| Victor Cordere Pizarro | A " | Asst. Consul | Oct. 13/25 |
| Máximo Delporto | Lucca | Vice-Consul | Jun. 18/13 |
| Santiago Juan Grondona | Chiavari | " " | Mar. 6/25 |
| Luis Navarro | Salerno | " " | Feb. 1/34 |
| Emilio Tixi | Savona | " " | Jun. 2/19 |
| Mario Lovadina | Cuneo | " " | Nov. 13/23 |
| Fernando Oscar Soria | Florence | Chancellor-in-Charge | Feb. 14/24 |
| Atilio Ruggero Bertuzzi | Venice | Vice-Consul | Sept. 17/23 |
| Juan Luis Meazza | Bologna | " " | Mar. 23/23 |
| Medardo Brindani | Parma | " " | Mar. 18/23 |
| Luis Barabino | Spezia | " " | Dec. 22/24 |
| Eduardo R. Tello | Bari | " " | Jun. 22/25 |
| Luis Felipe Tito Livio Foppa | Ancona | Chancellor-in-Charge | Dec. 4/23 |
| Pedro Uriarre | Como | Vice-Consul | Oct. 9/22 |
| Leo Kremesek | Fiume | " " | Jan. 31/32 |
| Dante Canasi | Cagliari | Chancellor-in-Charge | Jan. 37/23 |
| Juan Ravaschino | Messina | Vice-Consul | Jun. 9/35 |
| <u>LETTONIA.</u> | | | |
| Guillermo Keller | Riga | Consul | Nov. 30/23 |
| <u>LIECHTENSTEIN</u> | | | |
| Guillermo Fehr | Vaduz | Vice-Consul | Aug. 7/23 |
| <u>LITHUANIA</u> | | | |
| Herbert Falck | Hovno | Vice-Consul | Aug. 7/23 |
| From:..... | Report #3649 | | Jun. 21/26. |
| M.A.Buenos Aires | | | |

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

NameStationRankDate of
Appoint-
ment.

NORWAY.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Jorge Blanco Villalba | Oslo | Con-Gen. Consul | Mar. 12/26 |
| Ebert Sundt | " | Vice-Consul | Dec. 12/34 |
| Kristianssund " | A. Hoylen | " | Sept. 30/07 |
| Thomas Thilo | Stavanger | " | " 30/07 |
| Adolfo Halvorsen | Lesja | " | " |
| Augusto Iasse | Tromsø | " | Sept. 30/07 |
| Lauritz A. Devold | Alesund | " | " |
| | | | July 19/30 |

POLAND.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|------------|
| Andrés J. Wallace | Warsaw | Con-General | Feb. 12/31 |
| Juan Carlos Guido Spenc | " | Chancellor | Apr. 8/31 |

PORTUGAL.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Ricardo Cuesta Acuña | Lisbon | Con-General | Apr. 4/34 |
| Enrique Alcaráz | " | Asst. Consul | Oct. 31/33 |
| Pablo del Pino | Oporto | Consul | Dec. 1/33 |
| ----- | Funchal | Vice-Consul | " |
| Pedro Bonucci | Saint Vincent | " | Feb. 8/33 |

ROMANIA.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Ricardo J. Gallardo | Bucarest | Con-General | Dec. 1/33 |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|

SPAIN.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Alberto I. Gache | Barcelona | " | Jan. 25/06 |
| Carlos E. Viorreux | " | Asst. Consul | Feb. 12/31 |
| Victor Molina | " | " | May 8/35 |
| Angel Piccardo | Cadiz | Consul | Jan. 35/06 |
| Edmundo Moreno | Malaga | " | Dec. 31/17 |
| Heriberto Kenny | Madrid | " | Jan. 38/35 |
| Agustín Renen | Vigo | " | Mar. 23/32 |
| Dimes Oya | | Vice-Consul | Oct. 12/07 |
| Martín Etcheverry | Bilbao | Consul | Nov. 14/34 |
| Ramón Caimi Garmendia | San Sebastian | " | Aug. 11/31 |
| Carlos T. Bruenel | Coruña | " | Oct. 11/32 |
| Juan C. Uranga | Las Palmas | " | Mar. 11/33 |
| León Bruvo Laguna | " | Vice-Consul | May 11/33 |
| Jorge Bermudez | Granada | Consul | Oct. 15/34 |
| Enrique Ruiz | " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 6/19 |
| Jorge Cordero Pizarro | Seville | Consul | Mar. 4/36 |
| Rafael Tovia | " | Hon-Consul | Oct. 10/24 |
| Jo. M. Irua Almudevar | Gijón | Consul | Aug. 30/25 |
| Segundo Valladarri | Valencia | Vice-Consul | Mar. 31/14 |
| S. Alonso Criado | Astorga | " | Mar. 31/19 |
| Manuel García Rodríguez | Huelva | " | Oct. 20/35 |
| Conrado A. Martínez Denis | Santa Cruz de Tenerife | Hon. Consul | Jun. 15/35 |
| Benito López Beltrán | Tarragona | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25/06 |
| Fausto María Díez de Ure | Vitoria | " | Jun. 25/06 |
| E. Ramón Capmany | Ibiza | " | Jan. 25/06 |
| Adolfo Ruquerón | Algeciras | " | Feb. 11/11 |
| Francisco Astiz y López | Pamplona | " | Nov. 27/11 |

From: Report #3649

Jun. 21/36

POLITICAL, ETC. COMMUNISTS

1930

SIXTH LIST OF COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP

| Name | Address | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| SPAIN (Continued) | | | |
| Tomas, Jose y Sanchez | Barcelona | Vice-General | Mar. 1, 1912. |
| Andres Sanchez | Palma de Mallorca | " " | Nov. 13/12 |
| Jose, Sanchez | " | " " | " |
| Eugenio Sanchez | Granada | General | Apr. 7/14 |
| Eugenio Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Jan. 11/14 |
| Victor Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Feb. 12/19 |
| E. Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Mar. 17/20 |
| A. Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Mar. 17/21 |
| Pedro Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Dec. 10/12 |
| L. Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Dec. 7/14 |
| Juan Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Oct. 20/13 |
| Manuel Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Nov. 10/12 |
| Rafael Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Dec. 5/20 |
| Manuel Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Mar. 5/25 |
| Jo. P. Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Mar. 21/26 |
| Arturo Rodriguez Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Nov. 25/24 |
| Rodrigo, Uruguay Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | " |
| M. Sanchez | Barcelona | " " | Nov. 7/24 |
| Joaquin Sanchez Hernandez | Barcelona | " " | Nov. 20/17 |
| Felix Sanchez Hernandez | Barcelona | " " | Nov. 27/25 |

SWEDEN

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Carlo A. Salme | Stockholm | Gen-General | Feb. 8/23 |
| Carlo Gustav Tamm | Goteborg | Vice-General | Jan. 25/06 |
| Carl Arthur Hirsch | Goteborg | " " | " 25/11 |
| Karl Wilmer | Stockholm | " " | Jan. 22/11 |
| E. F. Aggesthult | Norrkoping | " " | " 22 " |
| Adolfo Werlen | Umea | " " | Nov. 23/21 |
| Anton Norvomahl | Hallviken | " " | Nov. 1, 1924 |
| Hugo Lund Fornell | Oppland | " " | Oct. 14/24 |

SWITZERLAND

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Guillermo Rodriguez | Geneva | Gen-General | Oct. 20/25 |
| Raul Rodriguez | " | Asst. General | " 22/25 |
| Alejandro Rodriguez | " | " " | Mar. 15/36 |
| Florencio Rodriguez | " | " " | Apr. 3/35 |
| Emunio Llave | Geneva | General | Sept. 13/25 |
| Ernesto Herr | Geneva | Vice-General | Mar. 31/11 |
| Enrique Rodriguez | Geneva | " " | Nov. 30/22 |
| Guillermo Rodriguez | Gen & Gene | Gen-Comand | Jan. 2/25 |

SERBIA, CROATIA AND
ESLOVENIA

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Colgo D. de Barrios | Belgrade | Gen-General | Jan. 21/33 |
| Argentino B. Rosani | Spalato | General | Nov. 9/35 |
| Alfredo Silvestri | Zagreb | " | Apr. 21/35 |

From:

Report #3649

Jun. 31/36

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|---|--|---|---|
| | TURKEY | | |
| Alfredo O. Prieto Eugenio C. del Busto | Constantinople Smyrna | Con-general Consul | Apr. 23/34 May 20/34 |
| <u>AFRICA.</u> | | | |
| José Mujía Linares Arandi Josias de Kock Alex Dey | Cape Town Port Elizabeth Durban | Con-General Vice-Consul " " | Dec. 1/33 Oct. 26/35 Jul. 20.15 |
| <u>EGYPT.</u> | | | |
| Spiro James Slavieck | Port Said | Vice-Consul | Oct. 11/32 |
| <u>MAROCCO</u> | | | |
| Enrique Núñez Astorga | Rabat | Con-General | Nov. 30/33 |
| <u>ASIA.</u> | | | |
| <u>JAPAN.</u> | | | |
| Francisco Ortiz Ikuro Atsumi Shozo Murata | Kobe Yokohama Osaka | Con-General Hon. Consul Vice-Consul | Aug. 19/25 Aug. 25/24 Aug. 19/25 |
| <u>CHINA.</u> | | | |
| Alejandro del Carril | Shanghai | Consul | Nov. 30/23 |
| <u>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.</u> | | | |
| José F. Fernandez | Manila | Vice-Consul | Apr. 18/17 |
| <u>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</u> | | | |
| A.G.O. Madocks | Colombo | " " | May 3/20 |
| John F. Barton | Calcutta | Vice-Consul | Nov. 8/22 |
| <u>OCEANIA-----AUSTRALIA.</u> | | | |
| Ulises A. Bartoli Samuel Mackay Manuel Molins Lincoln D. Burgess Ivan Nelson George Adie Noble Jorge Stanley Colman | Melbourne " Newcastle Hobart Sydney Adelaide Brisbane | Consul General Vice-Consul " " " " " " " " | July 31/17 Feb. 3/20 Apr. 9/07 July 6/18 Sept. 5/23 " 17/23 May 14/24 |
| <u>NEW ZEALAND.</u> | | | |
| Humberto Bidone E. Smith Baldwin James Armour Johnstone Frank Seering Battley | Wellington Dunedin Auckland | Con-General Vice-Consul " " | Nov. 22/33 " Oct. 1/23 Feb. 11/35 |

From: *R. A. D.*
A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

Jun. 21/26

4-1 2271-L-14

1 Encl

Argentine Republic
Ministry of War
Military Service
(a) Present Association of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Minister to Austria at present is Colonel Martín Berthagaray. He was born in Curuzú-Cuatiá, Province of Corrientes, in 1874. He entered the Military College in 1890, and the Army in 1892. He was promoted to Captain in 1900; Major in 1907, Lieut. Colonel in 1912 and in 1915 he became Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War. He became a Colonel in 1917. He was appointed Minister to Austria on December 21, 1923.

First Secretary: Alberto J. Vignes.
Civilian Attaché: Pablo Grunbaum Tric.

(Data from Report 3649 of June 21, 1926.)

From M.A.Argentina.

Report No.3602. June 28, 1927.

1-2 1927

380

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

Argentina

The Argentine Minister to Belgium is Dr. Alberto Blanca. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1859, and graduated as a lawyer in 1873. He entered the Foreign Office in 1877 as a clerk, and rose to Chief Clerk. He then was appointed First Secretary to the Legation in Germany, and later in Austria where he remained as Charge d'affaires. Subsequently he went to Spain, and on returning to Buenos Aires he took up journalism. Sometime later he became Chief of the Office of Public Lands of the Province of Buenos Aires and then Deputy for Buenos Aires. He then practised law, but once more entered diplomacy as Charge d'affaires in Bolivia. From Bolivia he was transferred to Chile as First Secretary. In 1919 he was accredited to Belgium as Minister Plenipotentiary.

First Secretary: José A. Caballero
Military Attaché: Colonel Enrique R. Filotto
Civilian Attaché: Manuel A. Blanca
Chancellor: Luis Le Bellet.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From M.L. Argentina.

Report No. 3802. June 28th. 1927.

BOLIVIA (Political 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Appointment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

BOLIVIA

Dr. Horacio Carrillo is the Argentine Minister to Bolivia. Prior to his appointment as Minister in 1921 he was Governor of the Province of Jujuy. He founded "El Dia" a newspaper in Jujuy and has been connected with local politics in that province most of his life. His activities as Minister have been concentrated on the adjustment of frontier matters and to bring about closer relations.

Military Attaché: Major Arturo Rawson.

(Data from Report No 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

Dr. M. M. Mora (Ministro)

(a) present diplomatic and consular officials.

Biography

Dr. Antonio Mora y Araujo graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He practised at the town of Goya in the Province of Corrientes. He has always taken a keen interest in agriculture, and has influenced the Government in introducing new methods and plants in the country. In 1916 he was elected a National Deputy for Corrientes, but his vote was contested, and he did not enter the Chamber. He has been interested in educational matters in his own province, where he has had various positions connected with the schools. He was appointed Ambassador to Brazil in June 1921. He is chiefly interested in furthering friendly relations with Brazil.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Councillor of Embassy:</u> | Julian E. Mrtlea |
| <u>First Secretary:</u> | Dr. Victor Lascano |
| <u>Second Secretary:</u> | Dr. Francisco de Veyga (Jr.) |
| <u>Military Attaché:</u> | Major Hermenegildo Tocagni |
| <u>Naval Attaché:</u> | Captain José J. Gugliotti |

(Date from Report No. 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

PARAGUAY (Political 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Department of Foreign Affairs' General Principles.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Minister to Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) is Dr. Atilio Daniel Berilari. Prior to his appointment in 1923 he was Introducer of Ambassadors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He aspires to compete successfully with American influence in these countries, and to establish closer ties between them and his own country.

(Date from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From U.S. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

Arg. Report.

380

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

COLOMBIA

Dr. Rodolfo Freyre, Argentine Minister to Colombia, was appointed to represent the Government of the Argentine Republic on a special mission on August 7, 1926. The occasion was the celebration of the Change of President of that country in Bogota.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802 June 23th, 1927.

G.S. 364053
6-2 1927

3802

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(*) Present assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

C H I L E

In 1923 Dr. Ismael S. Malbrán was appointed a member of the Argentine Delegation to the 5th. Pan-American Conference held in Santiago. On March 17, 1923 he was accredited Ambassador to Chile. On being interviewed Dr. Malbrán stated that the Embassy is being kept very busy due to the fortunate increase in commercial and intellectual interchange between Chile and Argentina.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Councillor of Embassy:</u> | Dr. Pedro Gómez Laga |
| <u>First Secretary:</u> | Adolfo Calvo |
| <u>Second Secretary:</u> | Ángel R. Pizarro Lastiri. |
| <u>Naval Attaché:</u> | Captain Arturo Zimmerman |
| <u>Military Attaché:</u> | Major Alfredo P. Escobar |
| <u>Civil Attaché:</u> | Alberto Alcobendas. |

(Data from Report 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

From U.S. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

6-2 1927

100

NAME: (Political 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

L.M.B.A.

The Argentine Minister to Cuba is Dr. Sergio
Ortega Uribe. From 1903 until 1923 Dr. Uribe occupied
the post of Consul-General in London, Berne and New York.
In 1923 he was appointed Minister to Japan, and in January
1926 Minister to Cuba.

(Data from report No. 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

From U.S. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 25, 1927.

2-2 Report
S.S. Bafico, Jr.

3802

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

DENMARK NORWAY
SWEDEN

Dr. Jacinto Lucio Villegas, Argentine Minister to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, was born in Buenos Aires in 1866 and graduated from the Faculty of Law. He at once began his diplomatic career as Secretary to the Legation in Peru where his father was then Minister. Soon after he was named Secretary to the Legation in Uruguay and in 1905 was appointed Charge d'Affairs in Portugal where he remained five years and after which he was made Secretary to the Legation in the United States. In 1911 he was named First Secretary to the Legation in London and later made Counsellor and Charge d'Affairs of the same Legation. In 1917 he returned home on leave. In 1921 he was named Minister to Perú and in November of 1922 he was appointed Minister to Switzerland.

Secretary: Sr. Alberto Bafico.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802 June 28, 1927

2-2 Report

100

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

E C U A D O R

Dr. Juan A. Arcco, Argentine Minister to Ecuador, presented his credentials on May 3th, 1927. Before occupying this post he had been for a long period Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Uruguay.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No 3802

June 28th, 1927

88

758

MARCH 1970 (1969-70)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(4) Present assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

E. R. A. & E. C. 13.

Engineer Federico Alvarez de Toledo, the Argentine Minister to France, began his political career as Minister of Finance under the administration of President Irigoyen. Two years later he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain, a post he resigned shortly afterwards. Towards the end of 1921 he was offered the Presidency of the Bank of the Nation. He left this post to take up that of Argentine Minister to France. Mr. Alvarez de Toledo has taken charge of one of the most important legations abroad and has been very successful in his work.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>First Secretary:</u> | Luis Bemberg |
| <u>Second Secretary:</u> | Edmundo Pérez Quesada |
| <u>Military Attaché:</u> | Colonel Enrique R. Piletto |
| <u>Naval Attaché:</u> | Capt. in Agustín S. Eguren |
| <u>Civilian Attaché:</u> | Ernesto Alvarez de Toledo |
| | Adams Benites Alvear |

(From Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From *Local Prevention*.

Report No. 3802. June 23, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GERMANY

Dr. Federico Quintana, the Argentine Minister to Germany presented his credentials to the President of the Reich, Marshal Hindenburg on January 12, 1925. He commenced his diplomatic career as First Secretary of Embassy on Special Mission to the Court of Madrid on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso. Later he was appointed Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Berlin. From Germany he went to the United States as Councillor of Embassy. Then he became Minister to Central America (Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador and Nicaragua).

On his appointment as Minister to Germany much faith was placed in this appointment by the press inasmuch as he would help towards reconciliation and esteem between Argentina and Germany. Dr. Quintana stated in his speech on presentation that he hoped to work for interchange of intellectual and material things between Germany and his own country.

Councillor of Embassy: Eduardo Racedo
Second Secretary: Guillermo de Achával
Dr. Julio H. Brandan
Naval Attaché: Captain Carlos Moneta
Military Attaché: Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez
Civil Attaché: Dr. Arturo Crespo
Non-Technical Commercial Adviser: Carlos Algelt.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From M.A.Argentina.

Report No.3802. June 28,1927.

100 (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GREAT BRITAIN

Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu is the Argentine Minister to Great Britain. He was born at the Argentine Legation in Lima (Peru) in 1880. He studied law and political sciences for some time and later took up ranching. He was an active member of the Republican Party, and when the party dissolved he became Secretary of the Board of the new party which was formed -- the Union Cívica. In 1910 his candidature was supported by his party for a Deputyship but he was not elected. In 1912 he was again proclaimed candidate by the "Unión Cívica" but not elected. He then retired from active participation in politics. In September 1916 he was appointed Municipal Commissioner for Buenos Aires, but resigned shortly afterwards. Early in 1919 he became a Director of the Bank of the Nation. On May 12, 1921 he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain.

First Secretary: Carlos Miguens
Attached Financial Secretary: Carlos Dominguez
Military Attaché: Colonel Samuel A. Casares
Naval Attaché: Captain Luis Pillafo Ford
Commercial Attaché: Julian Duggan
Civilian Attachés: Ricardo C. Quesada
Ricardo Blamey Lafone
Special Attaché: Juan E. Richelet.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

Arg. Report

3830.-

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

HOLY SEE

Daniel Garcia Mansilla has been Argentine Deacon in the Diplomatic Corps to the Holy See since 1914. He is a writer and a poet. His last visit to Buenos Aires was made in May of 1924 when he came on a few months holiday.

First Secretary: Sr. Conrado Rolandone
Chancellor: Sr. A. Gremaschi.

1. NAME (Official)
Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

ITALY

Dr. Fernando Perez, prior to his appointment as Minister to Italy in 1922, was Minister to Austria. During his stay in Austria he was considered one of the most popular diplomats in Vienna. He was a medical man prior to his entrance into the diplomatic service, and he devoted himself to the assistance of the poor and sick in Austria. Through his influence he obtained a \$5,000,000 loan from the Argentine Government to assist the poor in Vienna. The Austrian Government much regretted his transfer to another country. Dr. Perez is greatly interested in stimulating Italian immigration into Argentina, and also in the increase of commercial relations between the two countries.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Councillor of Embassy:</u> | Dr. Dr. Honorio Leguizamón Pondal |
| <u>First Secretary:</u> | Manuel A. Viale Paz |
| <u>Second Secretary:</u> | Oscar Cheto |
| <u>Military Attaché:</u> | Colonel Martín Gras |
| <u>Naval Attaché:</u> | Captain Julian Piblet |
| <u>Non-Commercial Attaché:</u> | Carlos Brebbia |
| <u>Civil Attaché:</u> | Dr. Ambrosio Quadri. |

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From the Argentine.

Report No. 3802. June 23, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular OfficialsJ. A. P. A. N.

Dr. Mario Ruiz de los Llanos Argentine Minister to Japan was nominated in the latter part of 1926. He received his degree of Dr. of Law and Social Science when he was twenty years of age and immediately entered the Diplomatic Corps. He was nominated Under Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Rome in 1902. In 1904 he was made temporary Minister of Affairs in Italy. In the latter part of 1904 he was sent to the Legation at Paris as Under Secretary. In 1905 he occupied the post of First Secretary of Legation in Brazil where he remained till 1908, during which year he resigned and was transferred to Buenos Aires as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs. In 1912 he was nominated Minister to Brazil where he remained till 1920, returning home on a visit in 1917. In 1922 he was made Minister to Cuba and returned in 1925.

Secretary: Sr. German Eduardo Argerich.

ARGENTINA (Political 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials

M E X I C O

Dr. Eduardo Labougle was nominated Argentine Minister to Mexico on November 13 of 1926. He entered the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1905. In 1907 he was made Chief of the Protocol Section and in 1909 he occupied the post of Chief of the Division, America and Africa. In 1911 he was made Secretary to the Legation in Holland. In 1913 he was nominated first Secretary to the Legation in Washington. In 1914 he was made First Secretary to the Legation in Berlin. In 1917 he was appointed Charge d'Affairs in Cuba. In 1921 he went to Colombia as Minister, and was transferred to Venezuela in 1925.

Secretary: Sr. Luis S. Luti

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.NETHERLANDS

Dr. Alejandro Guesalaga Argentine Minister to the Netherlands is retiring some time at the beginning of next year from the Diplomatic Corps, his pension having been decreed on March 23, 1927. Dr. Ernesto Restelli Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been named in his place.

Dr. Ernesto Restelli will probably not take up his post till some time in 1928. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1884. In 1902 he was made clerk in the Consular and Commercial Section and thus began his career. In 1905 he was appointed first Official of the same office and in 1909 he went to Europe to visit and inspect the consulates of Italy, Switzerland, France and England. In 1910 he was made second Chief of the European and Asian Division. In 1914 he had the same post in the Division of Political and Commercial matters of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and in 1917 he was made Chief. During this time he also held several important political Government positions. In December of 1923 he was made Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on March 23rd of 1927 he was named Minister to Holland.

Secretary: Sr. Luis S. Castañeiras.

6-2 Report
S. B. S.

380

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

PARAGUAY

Dr. Ricardo Olivera, Argentine Minister to Paraguay was nominated on the 30th of November 1926. He entered the National administration on June 11 of 1898 and the Diplomatic Service in 1903 acting as Second Secretary to the Italian and Swiss Legations. Later he went to the United States and Brazil and then to the Legation in Germany and France. In June of 1909 he was named Secretary of the Arbitration that the United States and Venezuela submitted to the Permanent Court of Neutrality in which Dr. Roque Saenz Peña and Gonzalo Guasada were arbitrators. In December of 1909 he was appointed Secretary of First Class Legation to the Belgian Legation and later to the Legation in Italy and Switzerland. After this he was named First Secretary of a special Mission to Montevideo confided to Dr. Roque Saenz Peña. On October 12, of 1910 he was named Secretary of the Presidency where he remained till 1916 when he became Minister to Sweden. He returned in 1923 and in November of that year was named Minister to Ecuador, a post which he occupied till 1926.

Military Attaché: Coronel Félix M. Toledo.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No 3802

June 28, 1927.

RECORDED
6-2 Report

Page

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

PERU

Dr. Laurentino Clasenaga, Argentine Minister to Peru presented his credentials in June 2nd of 1927. He began his Diplomatic career in 1918. He was named Minister to Bolivia in May of 1918 and was transferred to Paraguay in 1920 remaining there till 1923. In 1924 he was appointed Minister to Norway and Sweden where he remained till 1927.

He was born in Buenos Aires in 1874 and received his education in Mendoza and later at the University of Buenos Aires where he took a degree of Dr. of Law in 1904. He became a professor and taught for several years. He is a politician a writer and a newspaper collaborator and preaches against Argentina joining the League of Nations. He has been a Radical since 1893 and took an active part in the Revolution of 1893 and that of 1905. He has also occupied several important political positions in the Province of Mendoza.

Secretary: Sr. Juan M. García Montero
Military Attaché: Mayor Emilio Faccione.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802. June 28th, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

AMBASSY OF ARGENTINA.

Sr. Roberto Levillier, Argentine Minister to Portugal is a well known historical writer and has travelled over South America composing and studying colonial history. He is the author of several very well known works. He started his career as Minister to Chile and in 1913 went to Spain as Chargé d' Affairs where he remained till 1922 and dedicated much of his time to history. In December of 1922 he went to Perú as Minister and returned in 1926, when he was appointed to Portugal.

Secretary: Dr. Héctor Ghiraldo.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802. June 28, 1927.

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REGISTRATION (Facitie 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

R U S S I A
FINLAND POLAND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Hilario D. Moreno, prior to his appointment as Minister to Russia, Finland, Poland and Czechoslovakia in September 1924 was Minister to Venezuela. Dr. Moreno is a Diplomat of career, and has occupied the position of Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy in the United States.

Second Secretary: Luiz Vicente.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From M.R. Argentina. Report No. 3802. June 28, 1927.

Argentine
G-2 Dept. of State

3830

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

S A N D O M I N G O

Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburi, Argentine Minister to Cuba presented his credentials as First Argentine Minister to the Republic of San Domingo on June 3rd of 1927. For twenty years he had been Consul General in England having taken up this post in 1897. He had also before that in 1893 been Consul General in Switzerland and for some time in New York. In 1923 he was named Minister to Japan where he represented Argentina till 1926, when he was named Minister to Cuba. He has attended various International Conferences representing Argentina in Switzerland and The Hague.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No 3802. June 28, 1927

Geoffrey
G. G.

47

Subject: Diagnostic and Consulting Service:

(1) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

S P A I N

Dr. Carlos de Estrada, the Argentine Ambassador to Spain, was born in 1863. After his graduation he practiced law in Argentina. He joined the "Unión Cívica", a revolutionary group, which launched the successful revolution of 1890. He has a great reputation as an orator and writer on political subjects in particular. In 1900 he was Secretary to and an intimate adviser of President Saenz Peña, which position he held until 1903. After resignation he was appointed President of the "Dirección General de Ferrocarriles" which post he held until it was absorbed in the Department of Public Works. He was Secretary to the Government of Dr. Luis B. Tolosa, Interventor in the Province of Buenos Aires in 1907 under President Avellaneda. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Spain he served as Minister in Perú, Ecuador and Uruguay. He received his appointment to Spain in 1922.

His activities in S_u in are chiefly to stimulate further commercial relations between the two countries, better relations and encourage immigration.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Councillor of Embassy:</u> | Paulino Llambabi Campbell |
| <u>First Secretary:</u> | Adolfo J. de Urquiza |
| <u>Military Attaché:</u> | Colonel Luis Lloreda |
| <u>Naval Attaché:</u> | Captain Américo Fincati |
| <u>Civil Attaché:</u> | Ricardo Benard Fernández |
| <u>Councilor:</u> | Alberto J. Castro. |

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From Dr. A. Argentino.

Report 3302.

June 23, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(1) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service

S W I T Z E R L A N D

José María Untile, Argentine Minister to Switzerland, was born in Buenos Aires in 1877 and studied in Paris specializing in Literature. In 1906 he entered the Diplomatic Corps and on October 15, 1906 was named second Secretary to the Legation in Rome. On August 26, 1907 and till October 29 of the same year he was Charge d'Affairs in Switzerland and Italy. He was made 1st Secretary of the Legation in Brazil in August of 1908 and was Charge d'Affairs during 1910. When Roque Sáenz Peña became President, he made him Secretary of Legation attached to the Secretary of the President of the Nation. He left that post to become Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. After which he became Minister to Paraguay and on May 8th, 1920 was appointed Minister to Portugal where he was stationed till April of 1927, when he took up his present post.

Chancellors: Sr. René Correa Luna
Sr. Julián Enciso

Military Attaché: Lt. Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.-

The Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Monerio Bueyrredón was born in 1872, and graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He entered politics in 1899 in the Radical Party. Dr. Bueyrredón was appointed Minister of Agriculture by Dr. Irigoyen in 1916, and later became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He pronounced himself publicly in favor of the Allies in the World War though Argentina remained neutral. He was appointed Ambassador to the United States on February 20, 1923.

Among other things he plans to arrange for Argentine exporters to increase their exports to the United States. He has also stated in a special speech that he believes that an ambassador means a commercial representative of his country as much as a diplomatic one, and that there is much to be done between the United States and Argentina as the U.S. has the industrial products while Argentina has raw materials.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Councillor of Embassy:</u> | Dr. Felipe A. Espil |
| <u>First Secretary:</u> | Conrado Traverso |
| <u>Naval Attaché:</u> | Captain Francisco Lajous |
| <u>Military Attaché:</u> | Major Angel M. Zulcag |
| <u>Civil Attaché:</u> | Wenceslao Escalante |
| <u>Chancillon:</u> | Liborio A. Justo. |

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From U.S. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

General Information

3 30

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials

U R U G U A Y

Dr. Juan Lagos Marmol, Argentine Minister to Uruguay, presented his credentials in October of 1922. He started his diplomatic career as Minister to Sweden. In 1916 he was named Minister to Bolivia. In 1918 he was transferred to Switzerland and since then in 1922 he was appointed to Uruguay.

First Secretary: Sr. Felipe Chiappe.

Second Secretary: Sr. Juan Cullen Crisel.

Military Attaché: Lt. Colonel Francisco Reynolds

Civil Attachés: Sr. José Luis Giménez

Sr. Rodolfo Fillol.



From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802. June 28, 1927

2 Report
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380

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

V E N E Z U E L A

Dr. Leopoldo Diaz, Argentine Minister to Venezuela presented his credentials early in 1927. He is a celebrated poet in his country who started his career in 1903 as Consul in Odessa. In 1909 he was named Consul General in Cristiania with jurisdiction in Norway where he remained fifteen years. In 1924 he was named Minister to Paraguay.

o R. B. A.
From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802. June 28, 1927

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1927

WILHELM (Solicitor)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

Consular Service North and South America.

BOLIVIA

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Juan L. Porti | La Paz | Consul | May 18, 1925 |
| E. Alvarez Martinez | Tupiza | Consul | Aug. 2, 1926 |
| Bernard Goss | Santa Cruz | Vice-Consul | Nov. 24, 1924 |
| Alberto Bress | Pto. Suarez | Vice-Consul | Feb. 1, 1913 |
| C. A. Rodal | Trinidad | Vice-Consul | Aug. 20, 1912 |
| Gustavo Jimite | Oruro | Vice-Consul | Mar. 21, 1924 |
| Felipe Rojo | Caiza | Vice-Consul | Oct. 25, 1926 |

BRAZIL

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Pedro P. Goytis | R. de Janeiro | Consul General | Nov. 18, 1916 |
| Rodolfo J. Jones | " | Asstg. Consul | Apr. 18, 1921 |
| Cañón | " | Chancellor | Aug. 31, 1926 |
| José I. Salomar | " | Chancellor | |
| Guo. Matlozi | " | Chancellor | |
| Carlos T. Brunel | San Paulo | Consul | Jan. 4, 1927 |
| C. Carassalle Vi- | | | |
| dal | Santos | Consul | Jan. 4, 1927 |
| Fco. Salles Vizca | Flamas | Vice-Consul | Apr. 30, 1921 |
| Lorenzo Ravazzano | Bahia | Vice-Consul | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| Juan R. da Costa | Corumba | Charge | |
| José J. de Barrios | | | |
| Correia | Iernambuco | Vice-Consul | Apr. 30, 1917 |
| José Ireal Martim | Belen | Vice-Consul | Mar. 24, 1919 |
| Horacio Bossi | | | |
| Cáceres | Porto Alegre | Consul General | May 29, 1922 |
| Salvador F. Clivo | " | Chancellor | Feb. 6, 1926 |
| Pedro Acevedo | | | |
| Estrada | R. Grande d. Sul | Vice-Consul | |
| Julio E. Avila | Uruguayana | Consul | |
| Roberto Alverre | San Francisco | | |
| Alarcón | do Sul | Vice-Consul | Oct. 1, 1923 |
| Edmundo Dílee | Itaqui | Chancellor | May 22, 1925 |
| Fernando Alegre | Paranagua | Vice-Consul | Mar. 13, 1923 |
| Alarcón | San Borja | " | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| Romeo Paciel | " | " | |
| Ede. R. Bianchi | Fox de Iguazú | " | May 4, 1925 |

C A R I B B E A N

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Juan C. Margeirat | Ottawa | Consul General | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| H. H. MacLean | St. John | Vice-Consul | Feb. 10, 1908 |
| J. Alex Gordon | Montreal | Vice-Consul | Feb. 10, 1908 |

From M.A.Argentina. Report No.3002. June 28,1927

NAME (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

CHART (Ctd.)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Alfredo Maglo Jones | Halifax | Vice-Consul | Apr. 1, 1923 |
| Geo. Wright Cor- nard | Vancouver | " " | Jan. 2, 1925 |
| P. B. Fetherston- haught | Toronto | " " | Apr. 9, 1923 |
| Cecil J. H. Branson | Victoria | " " | Apr. 9, 1923 |
| Eugenio J. Carri- veau | Quebec | " " | Dec. 31, 1923. |

COSTA RICA.

Arturo Urien San José Consul-Gener. Oct. 20. 1925

COLOMBIA.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Jorge Aneizar | Bogotá | Hon. Consul General | Oct. 6, 1919 |
| Manuel J. Alzamora | Barranquilla | Vice-Consul | Jun. 30, 1910 |
| César Campos | Santa María | " " | Jun. 30, 1910 |
| José Luis Arango | Medellin | " " | Jun. 5, 1923 |
| Carlos Molguin | | | |
| Jlloreda | Calí | " " | Jun. 23, 1924. |

C U B :

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Lucas A. Córdoba | La Habana | Consul-Gener. | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Fco. Ctero Cesio | Cienfuegos | Vice-Consul | Apr. 27, 1915 |
| José Sweet Clarmont | Santiago de Cuba | " " | Feb. 21, 1923 |

C H I L E.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Arnaldo Torres | Valparaíso | Consul-Gener. | Sep. 2, 1921 |
| Rómulo Agnese | " | Chancellor | Jul. 4, 1923 |
| Escalada | Santiago | Consul | Oct. 15, 1924 |
| Adelmo Boccard | | | |
| Eduardo L. Ta- ladrí | Valdivia | " | Jan. 7, 1924 |
| Juan J. Traverso | Los Andes | " | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| Ricardo Spangen- berg Segui | Futura Arenas | Consul | Nov. 9, 1925 |
| Julio A. Troisi | " " | Chancellor | |
| Enrique F. Glade | " " | Vice-Consul | Dec. 6, 1906 |
| Andrés Grellet | Copiapó | " " | |
| Ismael Pereyra | Concepción | | |

From M. A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

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AMERICA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials (cont.)

PARAGUAY

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|
| Huguenio Lavand | Jeremias | Vice-Consul | Jun. 19, 1914 |

MEXICO

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Jorge Ibarra | Veracruz Mexico | Consul-General | Mar. 16, 1926 |
| Luis J. Chretien-neau | Tampico | Vice-Consul | Sep. 20, 1913 |

PANAMA

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|
| Enrique Vallarino | Colón | Vice-Consul | Mar. 31, 1924 |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|

PARAGUAY

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agustín Muñoz Cabrera | Asunción | Consul-General | Feb. 4, 1927 |
| José Rodríguez Alcalde | " | Hon. Consul | Aug. 25, 1926 |
| Tulio de la Rúa | " | Chancellor | Oct. 9, 1925 |
| Rómulo L. Castillo | Villeta | Consul | Jul. 14, 1919 |
| Pedro J. Rude | V. del Villar | Consul | Dec. 10, 1925 |
| Edilio M. Arigón | V. Encarnación | Vice-Consul | Jun. 15, 1907 |
| José Peuchornal | Villa Nica | Vice-Consul | May 17, 1911 |
| Braulio M. Pereregra | Caacupé | Vice-Consul | Aug. 25, 1913 |
| Francisco S. Bonzó | V. Concepción | Vice-Consul | Aug. 27, 1915 |
| Carlos Abales Billinghurst | San Juan Bautista | Vice-Consul | Sep. 5, 1913 |

PERU

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Ferruccio Zileri | Lima | Consul-General | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| Julio ludowiges | Trujillo | Vice-Consul | Nov. 13, 1912 |
| A. Camprubi Zamalloa | Ancasco | Vice-Consul | Nov. 28, 1924 |
| Victor Chica | Jaite | Vice-Consul | Apr. 20, 1924 |
| José Ricketts | Arequipa | Vice-Consul | Aug. 18, 1924 |
| Eduardo Beroldo | Tuno | Vice-Consul | Sep. 8, 1924 |
| Adelio Estremero Crespo | Iquitos | Vice-Consul | Mar. 16, 1926 |

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Alejandro T. Bollini | NEW YORK | Consul-General | Jun. 2, 1925 |
| Table Machado | " " | " " | Feb. 4, 1927 |
| Carlos Aníbal Quiroga | " " | Chancellor | Sep. 16, 1925 |

From I.M. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Cont.) | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
| Agustin N. J. Jeda | Chicago | Consul | Jan. 21, 1922 |
| Agustin J. Pink | " | Vice-Consul | Aug. 19, 1925 |
| Manuel Gonzalez Durand | Boston | Consul | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| Mo. Gruning Rosas | Philadelphia | Consul | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Guillermo P. Wilson | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| H. C. Leslie | Newport News | Vice-Consul | Apr. 26, 1916 |
| Also in charge of | Norfolk Consul- ate | | |
| Richard J. Leupold | Baltimore | Vice-Consul | Jan. 23, 1916 |
| Gustavo von Bredt | San Luis | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Sergio Ramirez | Saint John | Vice-Consul | Jun. 20, 1911 |
| Samuel Fitzpatrick | Detroit | Vice-Consul | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| Carlos Villademo- ros | New Orleans | Consul-General | Nov. 16, 1925 |
| Juan I. Gutierrez | " " | Chancellor | Jan. 28, 1925 |
| Alfredo Le Blanc | " " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| J. Harris Pierpont | Pensacola | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Guillermo Ross | Gulfport | Vice-Consul | Apr. 8, 1925 |
| H. H. Ferrell | Savannah | Vice-Consul | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| J. Beauregard Be- tancourt | Charleston | Vice-Consul | Mar. 17, 1924 |
| Christopher S. Plan- agan | Port Arthur | Vice-Consul | Jan. 18, 1911 |
| C. Russell Lad | Mobile | Vice-Consul | Dec. 13, 1920 |
| George W. Hardee | Jacksonville | Vice-Consul | Oct. 4, 1922 |
| Rosendo Torris | Brunswick | Vice-Consul | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| Santos Gofii | San Francisco | Consul-General | |
| Horacio Revira | " " | Asst. Consul | Jun. 11, 1926 |
| Couvrill Dunlap | " " | Vice-Consul | Feb. 18, 1909 |
| John F. Hausmann | Seattle | Vice-Consul | May 18, 1923 |
| Erwin J. Wassermann | " | Vice-Consul | Jun. 11, 1926 |
| H. C. Niese | Los Angeles | Vice-Consul | Feb. 8, 1923 |
| John A. Lothrop | Portland | Vice-Consul | Feb. 8, 1923 |
| Arturo G. Amazon | Cleveland | Vice-Consul | May. 6, 1925 |
| Pedro Navarro | Springfield | Vice-Consul | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Juan C. Capurro | New Haven | Vice-Consul | |

URUGUAY

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Eduardo L. Colombe | Montevideo | Consul-General | Nov. 30, 1923 |
| Juan B. de Lemoine | " | Asst. Consul | Nov. 12, 1918 |
| Alejandro Bellini (Jr.) | " | " " | Jul. 24, 1923 |
| Alberto Cache (Jr.) | " | " " | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Marcelo L. Belvis | " | Chancellor | Jun. 23, 1919 |

From M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927

2-37-1927 (Continued)

Subject: Argentine Consular Service:

(2) Appointments of Argentine Consular Officials.

| URUGUAY (Contd.) | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
| Julian Fernández | Montevideo | Ch. Atellor | Feb. 23, 1922 |
| Severo Livingston | " | " | Oct. 17, 1924 |
| W. Silva O'Hersel | " | " | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Leopoldo S. Lavaggi | " | " | |
| Julio A. Troisi | Encarnación | " | |
| Guvaldo Vélez | " | Consul | Oct. 13, 1909 |
| Emilio V. Escobar | Coys. Río | Consul | Dec. 1, 1923 |
| Francisco D. Vivero | " | Vice-Consul | Jul. 23, 1924 |
| Alfredo J. Ambrosini | Colto | Consul | Aug. 25, 1920 |
| Augusto Curueto | Caravela | Consul | Jul. 29, 1921 |
| Edredo Solsona | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1926 |
| Miguel A. Colini | Colonia | Consul | Oct. 13, 1925 |
| Nicaraldo Caballero | " | Vice-Consul | Sep. 16, 1925 |
| Manon V. Loméndez | Fr. y Bentos | Consul | Aug. 2, 1926 |
| Bernardo Iris | " | Vice-Consul | Aug. 18, 1918 |
| José Busto | Sancti. Rosa | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| José González | Puerto Sauce | Vice-Consul | Jul. 7, 1924 |
| Juan A. Ro | Nueva Almirante | Vice-Consul | Aug. 13, 1921 |
| Jacinto Paúés | Dolores | Vice-Consul | Jun. 18, 1926 |
| Tomás Bruce | Montevideo | Vice-Consul | Sep. 26, 1923 |
| VENEZUELA | | | |
| Enrique Starima | Caracas | Consul-General | Sep. 5, 1923 |
| Eduardo Cocini | Barquisimeto | Vice-Consul | Aug. 2, 1926 |
| Alberto Wallis | La Guaira | Vice-Consul | Jan. 14, 1925 |
| Francisco Landry | Aer. Cabello | Vice-Consul | Apr. 8, 1926 |

From U.A.Argentina.

Report No.3002.

June 28, 1927.

RIGHT FILE (Official)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| <u>Name.</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| L. Fernández | Kingston | Vice-Consul | Mar. 24, 1913 |
| Jose Vico Palazzer | Puerto España | Vice-Consul | May 19, 1913 |
| Valdemar Carl Banschell | Barbados | Vice-Consul | Oct. 1, 1923 |
| Leslie J. Barnett | K. Milton | Vice-Consul | Jan. 23, 1924 |

EUROPEGERMANY.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Juan Cyhanarte | Hamburg | Consul-General | Oct. 10, 1922 |
| Robert U. Tange | " | Chancellor | Apr. 11, 1911 |
| Hugo Lenoir | " | " | Apr. 27, 1925 |
| Alberto Irazú Sánchez | " | " | Oct. 31, 1924 |
| Francisco Ochoa | " | " | Apr. 18, 1926 |
| Christian Sommer | Münich | Hon. Consul Gral. | Oct. 13, 1922 |
| Hermann von Fremery | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 14, 1925 |
| Justo E. Díaz | Berlin | Consul | Jul. 13, 1923 |
| Walter Hasse | " | Chancellor | Oct. 9, 1922 |
| Curt G. Scheil | " | " | May 7, 1926 |
| Ricardo Diercks | " | Vice-Consul | May 16, 1923 |
| Emilio Bertolotto | Bremen | Consul | Feb. 14, 1925 |
| Leon Schapiera | " | Chancellor | May 18, 1926 |
| Enrique Probst | Nuremberg | Hon. Consul | Aug. 20, 1922 |
| Walter Kolsted | Frankfurt | " | Sep. 2, 1921 |
| Carlos Joos | " | " | Feb. 28, 1924 |
| Juan Denker | Colonia | " | Oct. 1, 1923 |
| Ernesto Sommer | Wiesbaden | " | May 29, 1923 |
| Rodolfo F. de Colditz | Dusseldorf | Vice-Consul | Nov. 8, 1929 |
| Federico E. Morck | Stuttgart | Vice-Consul | Jan. 23, 1927 |
| Otto Peltzer | Aquisgrán | Vice-Consul | Nov. 24, 1924 |
| José de Nilo | Dresden | Vice-Consul | Jul. 22, 1925 |
| Jacobo J. Lub | Breslau | Vice-Consul | Mar. 30, 1926 |
| Brune Jainzer | Niel | Vice-Consul | Nov. 30, 1925 |
| Jorge Peralta Ramos | Hannover | Vice-Consul | Dec. 10, 1925 |
| Walter Kaufmann | Weimar | Vice-Consul | Jun. 8, 1926 |
| Ernesto Ulrich | Leipzig | Vice-Consul | May 31, 1926 |

AUSTRIA.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| H. Largenat Fernández | Viena | Consul-General | Aug. 25, 1920 |
| Juan C. Godoy | " | " | May 20, 1926 |
| Luciano Senac | " | Chancellor | Dec. 4, 1922 |
| Eduardo Bigler | Salzburg | Vice-Consul | Jan. 19, 1926 |

PERU (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

BELGIUM

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Teófile R. Leccour | Antwerp | Consul-General | Jul. 13, 1923 |
| Ricardos Zaverthul | " | Asst. Consul | Nov. 14, 1922 |
| N. Bustamante de Igartua | " | Chancellor | Dec. 15, 1923 |
| Enrique Listler | " | Vice-Consul | Jul. 26, 1920 |
| Carles F. Cidiz | Brussels | Consul | Sep. 13, 1926 |
| Martin Gil (Jr.) | " | Chancellor | Mar. 3, 1924 |
| Carlos Victor Tiro | Charleroi | Vice-Consul | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| Ernesto J. Pedrueza | Liège | Vice-Consul | Dec. 31, 1923 |
| Rob. Neugebauer | Gante | Vice-Consul | Jun. 30, 1926 |

BULGARIA

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------------|---------------|
| José Garo | Sofia | Consul-General | Mar. 16, 1926 |
|-----------|-------|----------------|---------------|

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| Nicolás Ardemikait | Prague | Vice-Consul | |
| Hermann Simán | Carlsbad | Vice-Consul | Mar. 8, 1926 |

DANTZIG

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| Cartolomeo Danneri (Fr) | Dantzig | Consul-General | Oct. 23, 1923 |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|

DENMARK

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Alejandro del Carril | Copenhagen | Consul General | Apr. 4, 1924 |
| Elzevir Mourat | " | Chancellor | Dec. 8, 1923 |
| Freven Nelleman | Aarhus | Vice-Consul | Nov. 29, 1909 |
| J. Jensen Orkid | Cdense | Vice-Consul | Sep. 9, 1922 |
| Paul Helsing | Esbjerg | Vice-Consul | Oct. 3, 1922 |
| Immanuel Stuhr | Aalborg | Vice-Consul | Jan. 28, 1925 |
| Björnsson Hjalti | Reykjavik | Vice-Consul | Nov. 2, 1926 |

ESTONIA

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Augusto Frankmann | Reval | Vice-Consul | Feb. 7, 1924 |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|

FINLAND

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Gustavo Soederlund | Helsingfors | Vice-Consul | Oct. 6, 1919 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

FRANCE

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|
| Aug. Belin Sarmiento | Paris | Consul-General | Mar. 16, 1926 |
| A. Martínez de los | " | Asst. Consul | Dec. 12, 1924 |
| Alencio Leorta | " | " | Oct. 9, 1925 |

From M.A.Argentina. Report No. 3802. June 28, 1927.

APPENDIX (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services:

(c) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

APPENDIX (Continued)

| Name | Location | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| W. Gómez Carrillo | Paris | Asst. Consul | Sep. 19, 1913 |
| Frederic de Llambel | " | " | Feb. 1, 1927 |
| Luis Seillaux | " | Chancellor | Dec. 1, 1922 |
| Alberto Subidet | " | " | Jul. 4, 1923 |
| Fern. Tessotti | " | " | Feb. 27, 1924 |
| J. M. Davanzo Duclercq | " | " | Feb. 5, 1924 |
| Noracio de Llambel | " | " | Sep. 19, 1925 |
| J. Quintana Icart | Bordeaux | Consul | Nov. 22, 1922 |
| Ricardo V. Arribalzaga | " | Asst. Consul | Dec. 1, 1923 |
| Velquideas Sáenz | Briones | " | " |
| Juan G. Coarasa | " | Chancellor | Mar. 30, 1926 |
| León Madrid | " | Vice-Consul | Jul. 11, 1923 |
| Caíl Guiller | Le Havre | Consul | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| Emilio Lazcano Tegui | " | Chancellor | Mar. 22, 1922 |
| Carlos R. Santillan | " | " | Jun. 4, 1921 |
| Enrique Mallers | " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 11, 1922 |
| Angel G. Martínez | Marscilles | Consul | Aug. 25, 1920 |
| Hector de la Fuente | " | Asst. Consul | Feb. 13, 1925 |
| Pedro Naveillan | " | Chancellor | Apr. 30, 1923 |
| Ludeovic Beauvoir | " | " | Oct. 1, 1924 |
| Roberto Guerin | " | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Guillermo Illosa | " | " | Jul. 4, 1914 |
| L. Pristachi Tuccio | Dunkerque | Consul | Dec. 1, 1922 |
| Fernando Bauer | " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 9, 1922 |
| A. Alfredo Leoni | Lyons | Consul | Jan. 28, 1925 |
| Martin Ponce de León | " | Chancellor | Mar. 30, 1926 |
| Román Ferda | " | Vice-Consul | Apr. 12, 1926 |
| Eduardo M. Burgos | Cherbourg | Consul | Sep. 12, 1922 |
| José P. de Heyre | Coulogne S. Ger | Consul | Jun. 30, 1922 |
| Fco. A. L. de María | " | Chancellor | Jul. 11, 1924 |
| Jorge Cullen Ayerza | Toulouse | Consul | Apr. 25, 1923 |
| Bilverio Estebe | " | Vice-Consul | Sep. 5, 1923 |
| Gustín J. Michain | Nice | Consul | Mar. 31, 1924 |
| Paul Courdesse | " | Vice-Consul | Apr. 30, 1908 |
| R. Gatinel | Dakar | " | " |
| Lambert Duverdoin | Dieppe | " | Jan. 29, 1923 |
| Frank Billiet | La Rochelle | " | Aug. 25, 1913 |
| Ezequiel Guttero | Menton | " | Dec. 31, 1924 |
| Eduardo Schiiffino | Reus | Consul | Jun. 23, 1919 |
| Paul Lehman | " | Vice-Consul | Jul. 27, 1925 |
| Antonio Melider Reyes | Vichy | " | Nov. 10, 1926 |
| Pedro Novón | Bayonne | " | Nov. 30, 1914 |
| Julio Segard | Tourcoing | " | Nov. 30, 1914 |
| Félix Bourderon | Cloron | " | Nov. 30, 1914 |
| José C. Ricac | Tarbes | " | Nov. 30, 1914 |

From: J. A. Argentino.

Report No. 3302.

June 28, 1927

BOLIVIA (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(1) Recent Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.FRANCE (Contd.)

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Hubert Illusset | Reims | Vice-Consul | Nov.17,1922 |
| Joaquin Fourtall | Saint Nazaire | " " | Nov.17,1922 |
| Raymond Carrères | Oran | " " | Nov.17,1922 |
| Juan C.Coudray | Argel | " " | Nov.30,1914 |
| Julio Levy Grumbach | Strasbourg | " " | Mar.13,1923 |
| Carlos Faure | Clement Ferrand | " " | Apr.17,1925 |
| Jariano A.García | Nantes | " " | Jun.26,1925 |
| Julio Henri | Orleans | " " | Nov.16,1925 |
| Jacques Saraffe | Dijon | " " | Mar.25,1926 |
| Emilio J.Casting | Rouen | " " | Oct.11,1926 |
| Juan Esteban Facio | Lille | " " | Jan.31,1927 |

HOLLAND

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| A.E.J.Maduro | Curaçao | Vice-Consul | Oct.6, 1922 |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------|

GERMANY

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Jorge Sialistras | Atenas | Vice-Consul | Nov.17,1910 |
| Roberto Sargent | Patrás | " " | Jan.20,1925 |

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Ernesto C.Perez | London | Consul-General | Nov.30,1923 |
| Horacio Fernandez | | | |
| Beschtedt | " | Asst. Consul | May 29,1922 |
| José Iur | " | | |
| Carlos Llovet | " | Asst. Consul | Nov.30,1923 |
| Juan Lavallée | " | Chancellor | Nov.28,1917 |
| C.Pardo | " | " | |
| Isaac Pendietta | " | " | |
| Arturo Barker | Liverpool | Consul-General | Jan.28,1925 |
| Juan White | " | Chancellor | Jul.12,1926 |
| Arturo Ferreyra | Cardiff | Consul | Apr.19,1921 |
| Jario del Valle | " | Asst. Consul | Jun. 9,1924 |
| Bernardo S.Vilela | Southampton | Consul | Jun.16,1926 |
| H.Garcia Uriburu | " | Chancellor | Sep.23,1926 |
| Francisco Datto Tessi | Newcastle-on-Tyne | Consul | Feb. 2,1920 |
| Walter Lee | " | Vice-Consul | Oct.27,1926 |
| Francisco Torromé | Glasgow | Consul | Nov.30,1923 |
| Jorge M.Imachistegui | Newport | Consul | Jul.12,1926 |
| Francis Bollen | " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 1,1923 |
| Sydney Burgess | Swansea | " " | Jan.25,1906 |
| M.C.Houlder | Bristol | " " | Sep. 6,1910 |
| Romeo Vadala | Malta | " " | Jan.30,1924 |

From U.A.Argentina.

Report No.3802.

June 28,1927.

ENGLAND (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (ctd.)

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| A. T. Cruickshank | Aberdeen | Vice-Consul | May 12, 1913 |
| Angel C. Álvarez | Hull | Vice-Consul | Nov. 30, 1926 |
| I. Bennett Hale | Birmingham | Vice-Consul | Jun. 10, 1912 |
| J. J. Brown | Middlesbrough | Vice-Consul | Feb. 18, 1910 |
| José A. Rugeroni (Jr) | Gibraltar | Vice-Consul | May 10, 1914 |
| Alberto Minnicon | Dundee | Vice-Consul | Nov. 30, 1914 |
| Ángel Molina Salas | Dublin | Consul-General | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Enrique C. Filbey | " | Chancellor | Jun. 2, 1925 |
| Douglas Hamilton | Bradford | Vice-Consul | Nov. 9, 1925 |

HUNGARY

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Enrique C. Mayton | Budapest | Consul-General | Jun. 2, 1925 |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|

ITALY

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| Alfredo Edo. Olivero Cenoz | | Consul-General | Mar. 16, 1926 |
| José R. Camino | " | Asst. Consul | Dec. 31, 1925 |
| Roberto Scarricabarrozzi | " | " " | Dec. 29, 1922 |
| Atir N. Ambrossoni | " | " " | Feb. 4, 1926 |
| Esteban Colombi | " | Chancellor | Jun. 30, 1909 |
| Enrique Pirolá | " | " | Dec. 10, 1925 |
| Alfredo Urzено | " | " | Mar. 4, 1926 |
| Augusto Brunel | Roma | Consul | Jan. 8, 1923 |
| Juan J. Gutiérrez | " | Chancellor | Oct. 6, 1924 |
| Alberto Guridi | | | |
| Bázerque | Trieste | Consul | Feb. 3, 1925 |
| Justo L. Sobrero | " | Chancellor | Dec. 22, 1922 |
| Carlos Etchepare-borda | Milan | Consul | Apr. 9, 1920 |
| Fernando Schilic-gres | " | Chancellor | |
| Andrés Encurra | " | " | |
| Egidio Cavanna | " | " | |
| Fortunato S. Milani | Catania | Consul | May 3, 1920 |
| Luis Figueroa | Turin | Consul | Jul. 27, 1925 |
| José J. Bonifacio | " | Asst. Consul | Mar. 4, 1926 |
| Lucas Ambruzzi | " | Vice-Consul | |
| José C. Pizzorno | Palermo | Consul | Sep. 5, 1922 |
| Pedro Bossio | Liorna | Hon. Consul | Jul. 25, 1924 |
| Angel J. Bottero | Naples | Consul | Jan. 8, 1923 |
| Victor Cordero Pi-zarro | " | Asst. Consul | Oct. 15, 1925 |
| René Capata Quesada | " | " " | Sep. 28, 1926 |
| Humberto Cogliati | " | " " | May 21, 1926 |
| A. Bottero Torres | " | " " | Oct. 18, 1926 |

From M.A.Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present assignment of Diplomatic and Consular officials.

ITALY (Ctd.)

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Maximo Delporto | Lucca | Vice-Consul | Jun. 18, 1912 |
| Esposito Parente | Trieste | " " | |
| Santia, e J. Grondona | Chiavari | " " | Mar. 6, 1925 |
| Luis Navarro | Salerno | " " | Feb. 1, 1924 |
| Emilio Tixi | Savona | " " | Jun. 2, 1919 |
| Mario Lovadina | Cuneo | " " | Nov. 13, 1923 |
| Fernando Oscar Seria | Florence | Chancellor-in-Charge | Feb. 14, 1924 |
| Atilio Ruggero Bertuzzi | Venice | Vice-Consul | Sep. 17, 1923 |
| Juan Luis Meazza | Bologna | " " | Mar. 23, 1922 |
| Victorio Silva | A. degli Aceruzzi | Chancellor-in-Charge | |
| Medardo Brindani | Roma | Vice-Consul | Mar. 18, 1923 |
| Luis Barabino | Spezia | " " | Dec. 22, 1924 |
| Luis Felipe Tito | Ancona | Chancellor-in-Charge | |
| Livio Poppi | | | Dec. 4, 1923 |
| Pedro Uriarre | Como | Vice-Consul | Oct. 9, 1922 |
| Leo Kromesek | Fiume | " " | Jan. 21, 1922 |
| Dante Canassi | Cagliari | Chancellor-in-Charge | |
| Juan Ravaschino | Messina | Vice-Consul | Jan. 27, 1923 |
| Pablo M. Rocca | Trani | " " | Jun. 9, 1925 |
| Francisco de la Sierra Alessandri | " " | | Jun. 30, 1926 |
| | | | Jul. 1, 1926 |

LETCHWA

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|--------|---------------|
| Guillermo Keller | Rio | Consul | Nov. 30, 1923 |
|------------------|-----|--------|---------------|

LIECHTENSTEIN

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Guillermo Fehr | Vaduz | Vice-Consul | Aug. 7, 1923 |
|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------|

LITHUANIA

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Hebert Falck | Kovno | Vice-Consul | Aug. 7, 1923 |
|--------------|-------|-------------|--------------|

NORWAY

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Jorge Blanco Villalba | Oslo | Consul-General | Mar. 16, 1926 |
| Ebert Sundt | " | Vice-Consul | Dec. 12, 1924 |
| A. Boysen | Kristianssund | " " | Sep. 30, 1907 |
| William Dall | " " N. | " " | Nov. 30, 1922 |
| Tomis Thuis | Stavanger | " " | Sep. 30, 1907 |

U. S. DIPLOMATIC

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present assignment of diplomatic and consular officials:

U. S. DIPLOMATIC (Cont.)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Adolfo Halvorsen | Bergen | Vice-Consul | Sep. 30, 1907 |
| Augusto Fosse | Trondhjem | " " | Sep. 30, 1907 |
| Iauritz A. Devold | Alesund | " " | Jul. 19, 1920 |
| H. Ilden Hyde | Flekkerjord | " " | Sep. 14, 1926 |

NETHERLANDS

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Arturo Massa | Amsterdam | Consul-General | Aug. 22, 1920 |
| Juan Carlos Massa | " | Asst. Consul | Feb. 24, 1923 |
| Arturo Monteverde | Rotterdam | Consul | Feb. 5, 1921 |

U. S. DIPLOMATIC

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| Andrés J. Wallace | Algiers | Consul-General | Feb. 12, 1921 |
| Juan C. Guido | " | Chancellor | Apr. 6, 1921 |

PORTUGAL

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Antonio B. Marteón | Lisbon | Consul Gener. | Feb. 4, 1927 |
| Enrique Martínez Gil- | " | Chancellor | May 12, 1925 |
| ano | Porto | Consul | Dec. 1, 1923 |
| Pablo del Rincón | " | Chancellor | Aug. 14, 1922 |
| Casto Martínez Gar- cia | Dundee | Vice-Consul | " |
| Adolfo Campanella | Saint Vincent | " " | Feb. 8, 1923 |
| Pedro Bonucci | " | " | " |

ROMANIA

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Ricardo J. Gallardo | Bucarest | Consul-General | Dec. 1, 1923 |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|

SPAIN

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Alberto I. Gache | Barcelona | Consul-General | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| J. M. Fernández Fernández | " | " " | " |
| Carlos B. Vigoreaux | " | Asst. Consul | Feb. 12, 1921 |
| Victor Molina (Jr.) | " | " " | May 8, 1925 |
| Edmundo T. Calcaño | " | " " | Jul. 1, 1926 |
| Enrique Alcaraz | " | " " | Dec. 31, 1926 |
| Abelardo Arenas Fraga | " | Chancellor | Apr. 19, 1921 |
| Jacobo Vanderwieren | " | " | Apr. 24, 1923 |
| Benito Ureta Sáenz Pe- ñalosa | Cádiz | Consul | Jun. 22, 1926 |
| José Sainz | " | Chancellor | Nov. 13, 1925 |
| Justin Ricardo | " | " | " |
| Blazquez | Málaga | " | " |

From Embassy Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

() Present assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

SPAIN (Continued)

| Name. | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Heriberto Heney | Madrid | Chancellor | Jan. 26, 1925 |
| Agustin Telen | Vigo | " | Mar. 22, 1922 |
| Dimas Cya | " | Vice-Consul | Oct. 18, 1907 |
| Martin Bacheverry | Bilbao | Consul | Nov. 14, 1924 |
| Pamón Cañam Garmendia | San Sebastian | Consul | Aug. 11, 1921 |
| Luis de Trigo Gó | La Coruña | " | Jan. 4, 1921 |
| Juan C. Uranga | Las Palmas | " | Mar. 11, 1923 |
| León Bravo Lagun | " | Vice-Consul | May 11, 1923 |
| Enrique Ruiz | Granada | " | Oct. 6, 1919 |
| Jorge Gordón Miserro | Seville | Consul | Mar. 4, 1926 |
| Rafael Tovia | " | Hon. Consul | Oct. 10, 1924 |
| José Marín Crús | | | |
| Almudever | Gijón | Consul | |
| Segundo Valladares | Valencia | Vice-Consul | Aug. 20, 1925 |
| S. Alonso Criado | Altorge | " | Mar. 21, 1914 |
| Manuel García Ro- dríguez | Huelva | " | Mar. 31, 1919 |
| Conrado A. Martí- nez Denis | Santa Cruz de Tenerife | " | Oct. 20, 1925 |
| Benigno López Bel- trán | Tarragona | Hon. Consul | Jun. 15, 1925 |
| Fausto Cernián y Galfaro | Vitoria | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Emé. Ramón Capmany | Ibiza | " | |
| Adolfo Rugeroni | Algeciras | " | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Fco. Astiz y López | Levante | " | Feb. 11, 1911 |
| Tomás Arrodi y Solano | Torrevieja | " | Nov. 27, 1911 |
| Andrés Jaume | Palma de Mallorca | " | Mar. 1, 1912 |
| Tito Cittadini | " | " | Nov. 13, 1912 |
| José Espinosa de los Monteros | " | Chancellor | Jul. 22, 1925 |
| Eugenio Reiç | Murcia | Vice-Consul | Apr. 7, 1914 |
| Eduardo Jerónimo Barrera | Castellón de la Plana | " | Jun. 19, 1914 |
| Victor Abeytúa | Alicante | " | Nov. 19, 1919 |
| S. Romero Vilverde | Logroño | " | Jan. 27, 1926 |
| A. de Gom. y Al- meida | Almeria | " | Mar. 14, 1921 |
| Pedro Fernández | Vivero | " | Oct. 8, 1912 |
| J. L. Aguirre | León | " | Dec. 12, 1912 |
| J. Calderón Martínez | Alencia | " | Mar. 31, 1914 |
| Ascoleto | | | |
| Juan A. Recalde | Mari | " | Oct. 30, 1913 |

From U. S. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

"SWITZERLAND (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

SPAIN (Contd.)

| Name | Station | Rank | Date of Assignment. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Jesús Jiménez | | | |
| Bernardos | Cercabión | Vice-Consul | Nov. 16, 1926 |
| Jaime Roigero | Ferrol | " " | Feb. 2, 1926 |
| Manuel Antón | Corral y Villalba | | |
| José M. Jardón | Carrión | " " | May 6, 1925 |
| Casadeiro | Navia | " " | |
| Arturo Estevez | Grense | " " | Mar. 31, 1924 |
| Rodrigo Urias y G. | Oviedo | " " | Feb. 25, 1924 |
| de San Miguel | | | |
| Joaquín González | | | |
| Domenech | Santander | " " | |
| Félix Ribera Llorente | Alcalá de Henares | " " | Apr. 30, 1917 |
| José Rivero García | Santiago de Compostela | " " | May 27, 1925 |
| José Bau | Tortosa | " " | Nov. 16, 1926 |
| Manuel Rodríguez | Badajoz | " " | |

SWEDEN

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Carlos A. Galalree | Stockholm | Consul-General | Feb. 8, 1923 |
| Carlos G. Weinberg | Gotemburg | Vice-Consul | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Carl Arthur Messel | Stromstad | " " | Jan. 25, 1911 |
| Carl Nilson | Cristianstad | " " | Jan. 23, 1911 |
| E. T. Appeltoft | Jorkoping | " " | Jan. 23, 1911 |
| Adolfo Waldsted | Malmo | " " | Nov. 23, 1921 |
| Anton Lofvendahl | Helsingborg | " " | Nov. 14, 1924 |
| Hugo Emil Franckel | Upsala | " " | Oct. 14, 1924 |

SWITZERLAND

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Gen. McCarthy | Geneva | Consul-General | Oct. 20, 1925 |
| Raúl Iglesias | " | Asst. Consul | Oct. 22, 1925 |
| Alejandro R. Unsain | " | " " | Mar. 15, 1926 |
| Florencio Lezica | | | |
| Alvear | " | " " | |
| Edmundo Lagos | Zurich | Consul | Apr. 3, 1925 |
| Johannes Brandt | " | Chancellor | Sep. 16, 1925 |
| Ernesto Herr | Bern | Vice-Consul | Jan. 31, 1924 |
| Enrique Heyman | Lugano | " " | Mar. 31, 1911 |
| Guillermo Roberto | | | |
| Long | Saint Gall | " " | Nov. 30, 1922 |
| Castro Puentz | Lucerne | Chancellor in-Charge | Jun. 2, 1925 |

ARGENTINA (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

SPAIN

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Alberto H. Candicti | Beirut | Consul-General. | Feb. 4, 1927 |
| Julio R. Pérez | " | Vice-Consul | May 31, 1926 |

SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND BALKANIA

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Celso D. de Berrios | Belgrado | Consul-General. | Jan. 21, 1922 |
| Argentino B. Roscini | Spalato | Consul | Nov. 8, 1925 |
| Alfredo Silvertrini | Zagreb | " | Apr. 21, 1925 |

TURKEY

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Alfredo López Vrie- | Constantinople | Consul-General. | Apr. 22, 1924 |
| to | | | |
| F. José de Biaclo- | " | Chancellor | Oct. 20, 1925 |
| stocki | | | |
| Eugenio V. del Canto | Smyrna | Consul | May 20, 1924 |

AFRICA

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| José Mujía Linares | Capetown | Consul-General. | Dec. 1, 1923 |
| Arend Josias de | | | |
| Kock | Port Elizabeth | Vice-Consul | Oct. 26, 1925 |
| Alex Day | Durban | " " | Jul. 20, 1915 |

EGYPT

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Miguel José Henry | Alejandria | Vice-Consul | Oct. 30, 1926 |
| Spiro James Gle- | | | |
| vieck | Port Said | " " | Oct. 11, 1922 |

MAROCCO

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|
| Enrique Núñez Ast. Jr. | | | |
| Co. | Rabat | Consul-General. | Nov. 30, 1923 |

ASIA

JAPAN

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Francisco Ortiz | Kobe | Consul-General. | Aug. 19, 1925 |
| Ikuro Atsumi | Yokohama | Non-Consul | Aug. 25, 1924 |
| Shozo Furuta | Osaka | Vice-Consul | Aug. 19, 1925 |

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Argentinean Officials.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Station</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date of Assignment.</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| José Mercantino Fernández | Manila | Vice-Consul | Apr. 18, 1917 |

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--|--------------|
| A.G.P. Radocks | Colombo | Vice-Consul | May 3, 1920 |
| John Francis Parra | Calcutta | " | Nov. 8, 1922 |
| Alejandro del Carril (Jr.) | Singapore | Consul The Argentine interests are protected by the General Consulate of the United St. of America. | |

OCEANIA-AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Agustín J. Pedestal | Melbourne | Consul Gener. | Nov. 30, 1926 |
| Samuel Mackay | " | Vice-Consul | Feb. 2, 1926 |
| Manuel Molina | Newcastle | " " | Apr. 1, 1927 |
| Lindon B. Bourgess | Hobart | " " | Jul. 6, 1913 |
| Ivan Nelson | Sydney | " " | Sep. 5, 1923 |
| Jorge Adie Noble | Adelaide | " " | Sep. 17, 1923 |

NEW ZEALAND.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Humberto Bidone | Wellington | Consul-Gener. | Nov. 22, 1922 |
| Ernest Smith Baldwin | " | Vice-Consul | Nov. 22, 1922 |
| James Armour | Johnstone | " " | Oct. 1, 1923 |
| Frank Seering | Dunedin | " " | |
| Battley | Auckland | " " | Feb. 11, 1925. |

From M.A. Argentine.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

MAR 19 1985
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
2271-L 14
FBI - MEMPHIS

Subject: Argentine Diplomatic Corps
To: The Argentine G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4

RECEIVED 6/1 W. O. / MAR 14 1960
Reference by Section report No. 3814, index 7880-a,
the following is submitted:

Germany, Austria and Hungary: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Eduardo Labatut; Chargé d'Affaires (Vienna); Councillor of Embassy, Sr. Eduardo Pájaro; Military Attaché, _____; Second Class Secretaries, Sr. Alberto Bafico, Dr. Daniel Raúl Sanguinza; Auxiliary of Military Attaché, Lta. Horacio A. Giralt; Commercial Advisor, Sr. Jorge Lesser; Civil Attachés, Sr. Luis H. Iriarte, Sr. Juan A. Giraldes. (Vienna); Technical Commercial Assessor, Sr. Carlos Alzaga; Agricultural Attaché, Sr. Herrmann von Frerichs; Counsel, Carlos L. Torriani; Counselor, Walter Hasse. (Chancery: Berlin, W. 8, Wohrenstrasse 10/11).

Belgium: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Carlos Quintana; First Class Secretary, Sr. Miguel A. Chidiac; Civil Attachés, Sr. Agustín Emilio Vila, Sr. Rodolfo Pillol, Sr. Augusto Benítez Ortega, Sr. Mario Arturo Novaro; Chancellor, Sr. Luis Le Beljot. (3 Rue de Turín, Brussels).

Bolivia: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Juan G. Valenzuela. (Ave. Aspíazú and Sánchez Lima, La Paz).

Bulgaria and Roumania: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Ricardo Olivera; Second Class Secretary, Dr. German Eduardo Argerich. (Athenee Palace Hotel, Bucharest).

Brazil: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Ramón J. Cárceles; Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Héctor Ghiraldó; First Class Secretary, Sr. Francisco de Veyga, Jr.; Military Attaché, Lte. Cl. Osvaldo B. Martín; Naval Attaché, Lte. Enrique Brown; Second Class Secretaries, Dr. Octavio Pinto, Sr. Jorge Basavilbaso; Commercial Advisor, Consul General, Juan José Varela; Chancellor, Abelardo Eiruz. (Senador Ver-
gueiro 50, Rio de Janeiro).

Venezuela: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Tomás I. Gómez. (Carr. No. 6, Bogotá).

Colombia, Ecuador, the Republic of Panama and Central American Republics: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Tomás Corrillo; First Class Secretary, Dr. Juan M. García Montoya, Dr. Luis F. Patti. (Calle 10 between 7 and 9, Miramar, Miramar, Costa Rica).

Chile: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Federico M. Quintana; Counsellor of Embassy, Sr. Manuel A. Vialle Paz; Military Attaché, Major Felipe Briones; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Guillermo Jacobar; Commercial Advisor, Dr. Alberto Alcolea; Civil Attaché, Dr. Federico Quintana, Jr.; Counsel, Dr. Andrés de Escuena; Chancellor, Dr. Túlio de la Rúa, Dr. José A. Cortegjant. (Ave. Vicuña Mackenna 45, Santiago).

Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Carlos Alberto Alcorta; Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Stockholm; First Secretary, Dr. Alberto J. Vignes; First Class Secretary, Dr. Héctor Díaz Leguizamón. (Sede de la Legación: Copenhagen, Denmark; Sweden: Kommercioorgatan 18, Stockholm).

Ecuador: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Horacio Leguizamón Boncal; Second Class Secretary, (Carrera García Moreno No. 67, Quito).

Spain and Portugal: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Daniel García Mansilla; Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon; Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Edgardo Pérez Quesada; First Class Secretaries, Dr. Guillermo de Achával, Dr. Luis S. Castañer; Civil Attaché, Dr. Ricardo Penard Fernández, Commercial Attaché, Dr. Ovidio Rubén Fernández Núñez; Consul, Dr. Felipe Sánchez Briones; Chancellor, Dr. Ramón Ruiz Lavalle. (Chancery: Embassy, Paseo La Castellana 43, Madrid. In Lisbon: Calle Joaquín Antonio d'Aguilar 19).

United States of America: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Felipe A. Espí; First Class Secretaries, Dr. Adolfo J. de Urquiza, Dr. Eduardo L. Vivot; Naval Attaché, Capt. Guillermo Mackinlay. (1600 Avd. New Hampshire, Washington).

France: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Tomás A. Le Breton; Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Roberto Gache; First Secretary, Dr. Juan Larrivíere; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Luis F. Madero; Civil Attachés, Dr. Miguel J. de Anchorena, Dr. Alberto Fernández Górgolas; Honorary Attaché

of Civil Attachés, Dr. Alberto J. Martínez; Artistic Advisor, Dr. Isidro Alvear; Chancellors, Dr. Ricardo Puerto, Dr. Pablo Cárdenas Landa, Dr. Adolfo Urquiza. (Embassy: 29 Avenue Pierre Larre de Surbie, Paris. Consul: 6 rue Christophe Colé, Paris).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Víctor E. Malbrán; Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Carlos Viguera; First Class Secretary, Dr. Pablo Santos Vizoso; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Ricardo A. Barrionuevo; Agricultural Advisor, Dr. Aníbal Fernández Beyró; Economic Advisor, Dr. Edelmo García Arias; Honorary Law Advisor, Dr. Ricardo Blaskey Llona. (11 Lownes Square, S. W. 1, London).

Italy: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. José María Cantilo; First Class Secretaries (Honorary Advisor Ad interim), Dr. Felipe Chiaro, Dr. Oscar Queto; Military Attaché, Lie. Col. Héctor Peleeson; Civil Attachés, Dr. Telénaco Susini, Dr. Pascual Luis Oliverio; Commercial Attaché, Dr. Rogelio F. Cornejo; Consul, Dr. Tito Livio Foppa; Chancellor, Dr. José C. Ponti. (Piazza dell'Esquilino No. 2, Rome).

Japan: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Arturo Alvarez Montenegro; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Arturo Alvarez Montenegro. (27 Minnsaka-machi-Akasaka-ku, Tokio).

Mexico: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Sergio García Uriburu; Advisor (Counsellor), Dr. Adolfo N. Calvo. (Querétaro No. 137, Mexico).

Netherlands: Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (Min.) Dr. José Daniel Llobet; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Alejandro Guillermo Rohde.

Paraguay: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Rodolfo Freyre; Commercial Attaché, Dr. José Rodríguez Alcalá. (Calle Coronel Bogado, Asunción).

Peru: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Antonio Mora y Arnujo; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Hugo Bunge Guerrico; Civil Attachés, Dr. Aníbal Barbosa, Dr. Manlio Villari. (Av. Arequipa, 356, (Miraflores) Lima).

Poland and Czechoslovakia: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Roberto Levillier; Chargé d'Affaire, Prague; Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Julián E. Portela; First Class Secretary, Dr. José A. Caballero; (Warsaw, Poland. "Palace Floris", Calle Fochova, Orlicka No. 4, Prague).

Italy: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Giorgio de Santis; Commercial Attaché, Mr. Giacomo Indenizza; Civil Attaché, Mr. Giuseppe Galani Gubiro, Mr. Alfonso Gatti Martino Vist, Mr. Giacomo Piazzesi; Counselor, Mr. Andrea Gramegna. (Via Gramigna, 3, Rome. Chancery: Via Torino, 10a.)

Switzerland: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Enrique Ruiz Gómez; Commercial Advisor, Counsel, Mr. Carlos A. Pinto; Counselor, Mr. Ernesto Heer; (Langstrasse, 10, Zurich).

Uruguay: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Paulino Llambí Campbell; First Class Secretary, Mr. Vicente Vázquez; Military Attaché, _____; Second Class Secretary, Mr. Raúl Acevillo Lacasa; Commercial Advisor, Counsel Mr. José Luis Girón; Civil Attaché, Mr. Nicolás Ayllón Neda; Commercial Attaché, Mr. Horacio Bouciá Cíceres. (Av. Gral. José G. Martínez, Montevideo).

Yugoslavia and Greece: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Alberto V. Candioti. (Gospodar Jevremova No. 2, Belgrade).


Frederick D. Sharp
Capt., G.S.,
Military Attaché.

JUDICIARY - NATIONAL AND LOCAL

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Applying. The Constitutional Provisions for the Federal Tribunals are given in paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 of the Constitution as follows:-

"100. The Supreme Court and the inferior tribunals of the Nation shall take cognizance of and decide all causes involving points governed by the Constitution and the laws of the Nation, with the exception provided for by subdivision 11 of Article 67, and by treaties with foreign nations; causes affecting foreign Ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls; causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; letters to which the Nation is a party; causes arising between two or more Provinces; between a Province and citizens of another Province; between citizens of different Provinces; and between a Province or its citizens against a foreign State or citizen.

"101. In these cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction according to the rules and exertions prescribed by Congress; but in all matters concerning foreign Ambassadors, ministers, or consuls, and in cases in which a Province is a party, it shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction."

The Statutory Provisions are contained in law No. 37 of October 16, 1862 as amended by law No. 4055 of January 11, 1902 which in general contains the following provisions:

THE SUPREME COURT: The Constitutional powers conferred in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 are again prescribed in detail by the Statutes. There are several other more or less technical legal matters which come under the jurisdiction of this Court for review, such as errors of lower courts, etc. The Supreme Court as in the United States and with practically the same procedure may declare unconstitutional laws passed by the Legislature; the decrees of the President if not in accordance with the law can likewise be declared null and void by this Court.

The Judges are named for life by the President with the consent of the Senate, and can be removed only by impeachment for unbecoming conduct. They rank as a Cabinet Officer and receive a salary of ten thousand Pesos per year. The legal requirements are: thirty-two years of age, Argentine citizen, have an income of two thousand Pesos, and a lawyer of at least five years experience.

The composition of the Supreme Court is five judges and an Attorney General. Its sessions are held in the Capital of the Nation.

Federal Courts of Appeal: Corresponds very closely to our circuit court of appeals. The legal requirements for a member are the same as that for the Supreme Court and the office is for life under the same conditions as the higher court. There are five Courts of Appeal. One in the City of Buenos Aires consisting of five members and they receive on appeal cases from the District courts in specified geographical limits in this vicinity. The seats of the other Appeal courts are: La Plata, Parana, Cordoba and Rosario. These courts are composed of three members only.

3205

Federal Judges of Districts: The Provinces are divided into 19 Federal Districts in which are located the Federal Tribunal of first instance. The court is composed of one judge of some qualifications as for the higher courts.

Judges 'Letrado' (Lawyer), Territories. - Corresponds to Provincial courts. In lieu of tribunals in the territories, the Executive Power appoints from one to two Judges Letrado for the territory corresponding to the size and population. These courts are similar to the Justice of the Peace Courts.

Federal Courts in the Municipality of Buenos Aires: In order to provide sufficient Tribunals for the great amount of legal work in the city of Buenos Aires, the following courts have been established by law:

Two Federal Courts of Appeal, for Civil matters only.
One Commercial Court of Appeal.
One Criminal Court of Appeal.

all of these courts consist of five members each. Then there are the District Judges for Civil matters, Commercial and Criminal, totaling about twenty in all.

Provincial Courts: Paragraph Five of the Constitution provides:-

"5. Each Province shall frame for itself a Constitution under the republican representative system, according with the principles, declarations, and guarantees of the national Constitution; which shall assure the administration of justice therein, its municipal government, and primary instruction. Upon these conditions, the Federal Government guarantees to each Province the enjoyment and exercise of its institutions".

Under this revision, each Province has established its own constitution which varies in some details but each follows in general the same form. The tribunals in the different Provinces vary in number but their organization is practically the same. There are the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Courts of first instance. In the larger Provinces the Courts of Appeal are separate for Criminal and Civil matters as is the case for the Municipality of Buenos Aires.

Standard and Practices. The standards and practices of the Supreme Court of the nation are of the very highest and rank well with any court in the world. Their procedure is absolutely free from any political influence or administration domination. It is remarkable how closely they follow previous decisions and rulings. In many cases they quote decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, especially on Constitutional law.

It is very seldom that any criticism is directed towards the Federal Courts of Appeal. Their standard is almost as high as that of the Supreme Court. The District Judges and Provincial Courts are composed of personnel of not such a high type as the Supreme Court, and it might be stated that the further away from Buenos Aires the court is located, the lower will be its standards, practices and personnel.

From high to low they compare very favorably with U. S. courts.

The best lawyers are of a high calibre and faithful to their clients. It might be mentioned that their pleadings here follow somewhat the English to an extent larger than in the United States. A, "Abogado" is an office lawyer who prepares the case, looks up the law, writes the brief, special pleadings, etc. The trial lawyer who handles all matters in the courts is called a "Procurador".

247-17
15-20 1927
JURY SYSTEM

Jury: The Jury System as we know it in the States, does not exist. In certain serious cases a defendant may ask for a jury, which, if granted consists of five Judges. On this subject paragraph No. 102 of the Constitution says:-

"The trial of all ordinary crimes, other than those arising out of the right of impeachment granted to the Chamber of Deputies, shall be by jury, as soon as this institution shall be established in the Republic."

No Jury as we know it has ever been established.

Capital Punishment: Capital Punishment does not exist. However, it is noted in the daily press of this date, that a National Deputy has drafted a bill for Capital Punishment. He gives as his reason the great increase in crime recently in this vicinity.

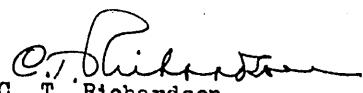
Civil, Commercial and Mining Codes: The civil, commercial and mining codes are enacted by the Federal Congress and are universal for all provinces. Codes of procedure are provincial matters but the provinces have adopted practically the same procedure as has been adopted by the Federal Congress for the federal courts.

Sources:

Argentine Civil Code, by F. L. Joannini
Almanaque del Mensajero - 1927
Statutes, Argentina
Mr. C. Kincaid, Attorney Standard Oil
Dr. Edward Roth, Argentine Attorney (Cornell Graduate)

Report No. 3.

Buenos Aires, April 6th, 1927.


C. T. Richardson
Major, M.A. & A.F.O.

A. GOVERNMENTAL POLITICAL

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(a) Judicial System:

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Applying. The Constitutional Provisions for the Federal Tribunals are given in paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 of the Constitution as follows:-

"100. The Supreme Court and the inferior tribunals of the Nation shall take cognizance of and decide all causes involving points governed by the Constitution and the laws of the Nation, with the exception provided for by subdivision 11 of Article 67, and by treaties with foreign nations; causes affecting foreign Ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls; causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; matters to which the Nation is a party; causes arising between two or more provinces; between a province and citizens of another province; between citizens of different provinces; and between a Province or its citizens against a foreign State or citizen.

"101. In those cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction according to the rules and exceptions prescribed by Congress; but in all matters concerning foreign Ambassadors, ministers, or consuls, and in cases in which a Province is a party, it shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction."

The Statutory provisions are contained in law No. 27 of October 16, 1862 as amended by law No. 4055 of January 11, 1902 which in general contains the following provisions:

THE SUPREME COURT: The Constitutional powers conferred in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 are again prescribed in detail by the Statutes. There are several other more or less technical legal matters which come under the jurisdiction of this Court for review, such as errors of lower courts, etc. The Supreme Court as in the United States and with practically the same procedure may declare unconstitutional laws passed by the Legislature; the decrees of the President if not in accordance with the law can likewise be declared null and void by this Court.

The Judges are named for life by the President with the consent of the Senate, and can be removed only by impeachment for unbecoming conduct. They rank as a Cabinet Officer and receive a salary of ten thousand Pesos per year. The legal requirements are: thirty-two years of age, Argentine citizen, have an income of two thousand Pesos, and a lawyer of at least five years experience.

The composition of the Supreme Court is five judges

APPENDIX. (Continued)

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(1) Judicial system: (contd.)

and an Attorney General. Its sessions are held in the capital of the nation.

Federal Courts of Appeal: Corresponds very closely to our circuit court of appeals. The legal requirements for a member are the same as that for the Supreme Court and the office is for life under the same conditions as the higher court. There are five courts of Appeal. One in the City of Buenos Aires consisting of five members and they receive on appeal cases from the District courts in specified geographical limits in this vicinity. The seats of the other Appeal courts are: La Plata, Tucuman, Cordoba and Rosario. These courts are composed of three members only.

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Judges "Letrado" (Lawyer). Territories. - Corresponds to Provincial courts. In lieu of tribunals in the territories, the Executive lower appoints from one to two judges Letrado for the territory corresponding to the size and population. These courts are similar to the Justice of the Peace Courts.

Federal Courts in the Municipality of Buenos Aires: In order to provide sufficient Tribunals for the great amount of legal work in the city of Buenos Aires, the following courts have been established by law:

Two Federal Courts of Appeal for Civil matters only.

One Commercial Court of Appeal.

One Criminal Court of Appeal.

All of these courts consist of five members each. Then there are the District Judges for Civil matters, Commercial and Criminal, totaling about twenty in all.

Provincial Courts: Paragraph Five of the Constitution provides:-

"5. Each Province shall frame for itself a Constitution under the republican representative system, according with the principles, declarations, and guarantees of the national Constitution; which shall assure the administration of justice therein, its municipal government, and primary instruction. Upon these conditions, the Federal Government guarantees to each Province the enjoyment and exercise of its institutions".

ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(a) Judicial System: (Contd.)

Under this provision, each province has established its own constitution which varies in some detail, but each follows in general the same form. The tribunals in the different provinces vary in number but their organization is practically the same. There are the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Courts of first instance. In the larger provinces the Courts of Appeal are separate for Criminal and Civil matters as is the case for the judiciary of Buenos Aires.

Standard and practices. The standards and practices of the Supreme Court of the nation are of the very highest and rank well with any court in the world. Their procedure is absolutely free from any political influence or administration domination. It is remarkable how closely they follow previous decisions and rulings. In many cases they quote decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, especially on Constitutional law.

It is very seldom that any criticism is directed towards the Federal Courts of Appeal. Their standard is almost as high as that of the Supreme Court. The District Judges and Provincial Courts are composed of personnel of not such a high type as the Supreme Court, and it might be stated that the further away from Buenos Aires the court is located, the lower will be its standards, practices and personnel.

From high to low they compare very favorably with U. S. courts.

The best lawyers are of a high calibre and faithful to their clients. It might be mentioned that their pleadings here follow somewhat the English to an extent larger than in the United States. A, "Abogado" is an office lawyer who prepares the case, looks up the law, writes the brief, special pleadings, etc. The trial lawyer who handles all matters in the courts is called a "fiscal".

Jury: The Jury System as we know it in the States, does not exist. In certain serious cases a defendant may ask for a jury, which, if granted consists of five Judges. On this subject paragraph No. 102 of the Constitution says:-

"The trial of all ordinary crimes, other than those arising out of the right of impeachment granted to the Chamber of Deputies, shall be by jury, as soon as this institution shall be established in the Republic."

No Jury as we know it has ever been established.

ARGENTINA-----CRIMINAL

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(e) Judicial system: (Contd.)

Capital Punishment: Capital punishment does not exist. However, it is noted in the daily press of this date, that a National Deputy has drafted a bill for capital punishment. He gives as his reason the great increase in crime recently in this vicinity.

Civil, Commercial and Mining Codes: The civil, commercial and mining code are enacted by the Federal Congress and are universal for all provinces. Codes of procedure are provincial matters but the provinces have adopted practically the same procedure as has been adopted by the Federal Congress for the federal courts.

Sources:

Argentine Civil Code, by F. L. Joannini
Almanaque del Lensajero - 1927
Statutes, Argentina
Mr. C. Kincaid, Attorney Standard Oil
Dr. Edward Roth, Argentine Attorney (Cornell Graduate)

C. R. Rutherford
From R.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3779. April 6, 1927.

2-2 Report

5200

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers.

Upon the closing of Congress and on the 12th of October, first anniversary of the Irigoyenist Government, many editorials were published in the press criticizing the result of the first year of Irigoyen's government, the sterile Congress, labor trouble, in-subordination in the Provincial Governments, utter lack of any kind of useful legislation and disregard for the Constitution of the country, were the principal complaints.

During the ordinary session of Congress which lapsed at mid-night of September 30th, thirty project laws were sanctioned from No.11,544 to No.11,574, but only three of these were of general interest, viz: No.11,554, Legal working day; No.11,545, Authorization to the Municipality to construct, for account of the owners who refuse to do so themselves, enclosures and sidewalks in front of the vacant building plots in the Capital, and No.11,562 Raising of General Live Stock Census. The sanctioned laws from No.11,546 to No. 11,562 authorize 16 different persons to sue the Nation. Nos.11,564 and 11,567, grant subsidies to institutions; Nos.11,566,11,568 and 11,569 accord pensions to the families of deceased Legislators; No.11,570 refers to application of fines for infringements of the labour laws; No.11,571 exempts from fine the tardy debtors for pavement taxes; No.11,572 authorizes the Presidents of both Chambers of Congress to make use of surplus funds from last year's estimates of expenditure; No.11,573 authorizes the Executive Power to construct shelters for pedestrians at the Port of the Capital, and No.11,574 authorizes the expenditure of \$280,000 in the reconstruction of the bridge over the Rio Tercero, between Villa Maria and Villa Nueva, in the Province of Cordoba. It will be seen that only three of the sanctioned projects are of general interest, and one of them, that which refers to legal working day, is destined to die a natural death, for its enforcement in the agricultural occupations, for which it is chiefly intended, will be impossible. Either the new legislation or agriculture must give way for eight hours' work in harvest time is inconceivable when it is considered that spells of bad weather frequently interrupt work for days in succession, and that millions of dollars worth of grain is often lost even under present conditions of unlimited working time.

The law relative to the general live stock census is sound legislation, and better still is that which empowers the Municipality to construct sidewalks for account of the owners of vacant building plots, who are mostly wealthy speculators who buy up plots and wait for others to enhance their value by building alongside or in the vicinity. Owing to the leniency of the Municipality up to the present, thousands of industrious per-

From: M.A.Argentina

Report No.4060 November 15,1929

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

sons who have bought their plots by monthly instalments in the outlying areas and built their houses at great sacrifice are compelled to wade through mud in bad weather in order to get to the train, tram, or bus. This law ought to have been sanctioned thirty years ago.

According to the constitutional precepts Dr. Cantilo, Intendente of the Capital, Dr. Rodriguez, Hauregui, Director of the State Railways, Dr. Botto, President of the Banco de la Nacion, and Dr. Crovetto, President of the Banco Hipotecario Nacional, ceased in exercise of their posts on September 30th, due to the Senate not having given its consent or corroborated the nomination of these officials within the period of the ordinary session, which lapsed at mid-night on that date.

This state of affairs was not the fault of the Senate but of the Executive Power who failed to officially communicate to the Senate the nominations referred for their approval by the Chamber. Notwithstanding general protest these officials continued their duties. On October 7th, Councillor Carlos Manacorda brought an action before the Courts against Dr. Jose Luis Cantilo for usurpation of authority on continuing to exercise the functions of Intendente Municipal after the lapse of the ordinary session of Congress. This, however, was cancelled by the Judge on October 26th.

On October 7th, the President of the Republic signed a decree prolonging the legislative period, which had ended on September 30th, to deal with a special agenda including such important items as:

- (1) The Budget
- (2) The Law Governing the issue of Mortgage Bonds.
- (3) The Nationalisation of Petroleum Bill.
- (4) Bill calling for the establishment of the National Farmer's Bank.
- (5) Agricultural Rents Bill.
- (6) Paving Bonds Bill.
- (7) Highways Bill.
- (8) The Public Works Bill.
- (9) Bank Employees Pensions Bill.
- (10) The Ratification of appointments of officials made by the Government.

By prolonging the Congressional session instead of calling an extraordinary one, The President of the Republic started another of these constitutional arguments, which have so often taken up columns in the

From: M.A. Argentina Report No.4060 November 15, 1929

3-2 Report

3200

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

newspapers and occupy the time of numberless authorities and orators without leading anywhere in particular. The President based his action on an article of the Constitution which stated that the President of the Nation may prorogue the ordinary sessions of Congress or call it to extraordinary session when grave matters of order or progress so require. But it is argued by the Opposition that the Chambers have already ended the session, and one cannot prolong that which has already been terminated. The Chambers were not officially advised of the President's action until October 9th. Some time after this the Senate was cited to hold its first session on the 22nd of October, and the Chamber of Deputies on October 23rd. However, on the 22nd the House was practically empty, and as there was no quorum the session was not held. On the 23rd the Deputies following the example of the Senate even in spite of the Irigoyenist majority in the lower House was unable to meet. To date neither of the Chambers have been able to assemble due to lack of quorum


From: M.A. Argentina Report No.4060 November 15, 1929

G-12 (Top Secret)

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1774-1775 (Political)

Werk: Periodische Gruppen

(b) Organization and Functional Review

Not until November 20th, was it possible to obtain a quorum in either House, ever since the decree was issued authorizing an extension of this year's ordinary period of Sessions. See our Report No. 4060.

On November 13th, it was stated that the Chamber of Deputies would be obliged by public force to attend the session. Notwithstanding the threat a quorum did not attend. On November 16th, at a minority session held by the Senate, the Opposition party headed by Dr. Bravo brought forward a motion imposing a fine of \$1,500.00 or the total monthly emolument of a National Senator, on members failing to put in an appearance at the next session. This is in accordance with Article 27 of the regulations, which states that if all ordinary measures for securing a quorum are ineffective, the minority is empowered to inflict a fine upon each absent Senator, said fine to be not greater than the monthly emolument. This being the case Dr. Bravo suggested that the maximum fine of \$1,500.00 should be imposed, and the measure was approved unanimously.

Under date of November 20th, the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time with an exact quorum. They, having a Radical Personalista majority, disapproved two interpellations to the President of the Republic. One of these referred to the right of holding public meetings, which were forbidden by the Executive Power, and the other to the fulfillment of the laws of intervention violated by the President of the Republic. When a study of the road law was attempted there was no longer a quorum in the Chamber.

On November 20th, the Senate met for the first time. The decision of a minority session to impose a fine of \$1,500 on all members who failed to present themselves, which was passed on the 16th, had the desired effect, only three legislators being absent when the president called the House to order.

In spite of the fact that the Presidential decree reconvening Congress declared specifically that the sessions should be devoted to the consideration of measures of vital interest to the country (which were enumerated) the Senate started off somewhat badly from the Government's point of view, by discussing, first of all, the political aspects of the prolongation of the ordinary legislative period and afterwards a motion to interpellate the Minister of the Interior with reference to the assassination of Dr. Carlos Washington Jenckins in Mendoza. The interpellation minute, which was presented by Senator Etcheverre, and eventually carried, was couched in the following terms.

(1) What have been the reasons for delaying new elections in the Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, and when does the Government think of arranging for them to take place?

From: M.A. Argentina Report No.4076 December 11, 1929

INQUIRIES (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

(2) Under what legal or Constitutional disposition have the Federal Interventors in San Juan and Mendoza appointed functionaries with judicial powers?

(3) What have been the reasons for permitting legal proceedings against certain people in the two provinces referred to to be suspended?

(4) By what right have the Federal Interventors in San Juan and Mendoza assumed the Government and judicial administration of those provinces instead of endeavouring to return to them a normal state of government?

(5) Why did the Federal Interventor in Mendoza fail to take the usual steps to prevent disturbances at the meeting during the progress of which Dr. Carlos Washington Lencinas met his death?

The interpellation was presented to the President of the Chamber for transmittal to the Executive Power and the Minister of the Interior.

Prior to the debate on this minute, the Senate spent more than an hour endeavouring to decide whether the new session now open is a continuation of the ordinary legislative period (as stipulated by Sr. Irigoyen) or a special session, it being decided eventually to refer the point to the Constitutional Affairs Committee for a ruling.

Dr. Enrique Martínez, Vice-President of the Republic, who is president of the National Senate, failed to notify the Minister of the Interior of the Legislature's decision to call upon him to attend in the House to answer questions on the subject of the intervention in San Juan and Mendoza.

The news of Dr. Martínez' action, which is ascribed by his opponents to purely political motives, commenced to circulate some time before the Senate was called to order on November 21st, and was confirmed when the Vice-President of the Republic read out a brief announcement of his failure to comply with the wishes of the House. Then he left the chamber.

It took the House fully five minutes to recover from its surprise, and was only awakened from its stupor by a heated outburst from Senator Bravo, who asserted that the entire nation was "Sick and tired of the present Government", and that "President Irigoyen had chosen a dangerous battleground (the Senate), for if he (Sr. Irigoyen) could count on the Army, Congress could most certainly count on the people!"

After a brief debate in which more than half a dozen members of the House participated, it was decided to renew the invitation to the Minister of the Interior to

From: M.A. Argentina

Report No.4076 December 11, 1929

G-2 Report

3200

URGENT (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

present himself in accordance with the resolution taken on November 20th.

However, on November 22nd, Dr. Elpido Gonzalez, the Minister of the Interior, did not attend, but sent word that he would do so when he was ready. Among the items taken up at this Session was one dealing with the attitude Congress should assume towards the Presidential decree extending the ordinary legislative period, and the other which constituted a rather severe rebuke to the Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Martinez, for his failure to communicate to the Minister of the Interior the Senate's wish to question him on the subject of Federal Intervention.

No further session has been held to date due to the fact that no quorum has existed in either house. It was more or less anticipated that the Irigoyenists would absent themselves en bloc for the ostensible purpose of preventing the Senate from interpellating the Minister of the Interior.

C. Steining
From: M.A. Argentina

Report No.4076 December 11, 1929

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G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

On January 20th the newly-elected Congress met for its inaugural sitting. The legislature is the first constitutional power in Argentina to resume its functions subsequent to the Revolution of September 6, 1930. Conditions, however, are vastly altered and the new Congress is in every way dissimilar to the one which was swept out of existence by the Revolution. Where before there was an overwhelming majority of Personalist Radical members wholly oblivious to all except their own personal aims - ready at any moment to muzzle the Opposition by means of the closure - there are now men of all parties and of recognized parliamentary ability.

In the Senate, the Conservative Parties, merged into the new National Democrats, have increased their strength to 14, or practically half of the members. The Anti-Personalist Radicals hold 9 seats, the Socialist 2, the Defensa Provincial Party of Tucuman 1, and the Partido Popular of Jujuy 2. Santa Fe was the only province not represented, as its senators have not yet been nominated. This is due to a deadlock in the Santa Fe Government as outlined below.

When the Chambers of the Santa Fe Government were convened, the Radical members refused to attend, thus leaving the Senate short of a quorum. In the Lower House, the majority Party, the Progressive Democrats were sufficient in number to form the quorum, but the members refused to recognize the validity of the decree of convocation issued by the Provisional Government, and insisted upon starting a debate. The result was that the Federal Commissioner, Dr. Arancibia Rodriguez, left the Chamber, the police were called in and the members expelled.

Since then various attempts have been made to secure a second convocation, all of them without success. A few days ago, the board of the Progressive Democrats petitioned the Interventor to call the Chambers together, and the Government replied informing them that the Federal Commission was willing to comply with the request, but only on the condition that the Party should recognize the decree of convocation, and that its members should limit themselves to strict compliance with its terms. Dr. Enzo Bordabehere, the Vice-president of the Progressive Democratic Party, replied almost immediately to the effect that the body he represented had not asked for a favor, but demand a right, and that it was impossible to give any such guarantees as those proposed.

There the matter now stands with the result that Santa Fe is an obstacle to the complete normalization of the country, and it is impossible to guess when the two representatives of that province will be designated. It is practically certain, however, that the senators once elected will be members of the Progressive Democratic Party.

From M.A.Argentina

Report No.4499

February 10, 1932.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

The provinces of Mendoza and San Juan were represented in the new Congress after a lapse of four years, during which time their senators were systematically refused recognition by the party in power.

We give below the names of the members of the Senate with the respective parties they represent:

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>DISTRICT</u> | <u>PARTY</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez | San Luis | National Democrat |
| Mario Arenas | Mendoza | National Democrat |
| Mario Bravo | Fed. Capital | Socialist |
| Carlos A. Bruchmann | S. del Estero | U.Civica Radical |
| Rudesindo S. Campos | Jujuy | Popular |
| Aldo Cantoni | San Juan | U.Civica Radical |
| Ramón S. Castillo | Catamarca | National Democrat |
| Mariano P. Ceballos | Cordoba | National Democrat |
| Raul Ceballos Reyes | La Rioja | Anti-Personalist |
| Atanasio Eguiguren | Entre Rios | Anti-Personalist |
| Francisco R. Galindez | Catamarca | National Democrat |
| Eduardo Laurencena | Entre Rios | Anti-Personalist |
| Lucio Lopez Peña | Tucuman | Defensa Provincial |
| Juan Jose Lubary | Corrientes | National Democrat |
| Jose Nicolas Matienzo | Tucuman | Anti-Personalist |
| Pio Montenegro | S.del Estero | Anti-Personalist |
| Alfredo L. Palacios | Fed. Capital | Socialist |
| Robustiano Patron Costas.. | Salta | National Democrat |
| Carlos R. Porto | San Juan | U.Civica Radical |
| Adolfo Rodriguez Saa | San Luis | National Democrat |
| Guillermo Rothe | Cordoba | National Democrat |
| Matias G. Sanchez Sorondo .. | Buenos Aires | National Democrat |
| Antonio Santamarina | Buenos Aires | National Democrat |
| Carlos Serrey | Salta | National Democrat |
| Cruz Vera | Mendoza | National Democrat |
| Horacio Vera Ocampo | La Rioja | U.Civica Radical |
| Juan Ramon Vidal | Corrientes | National Democrat |
| Benjamin Villafañe | Jujuy | Popular |
| - | Santa Fe | - |
| - | Santa Fe | - |

As regards the Chamber of Deputies, the huge - almost two-thirds majority held by the Radicals has disappeared entirely, and now no one party can command an absolute majority. The National Democrats hold the greatest number of seats with 57 representatives from various provinces. The Socialists come second with 43, Anti-Personalist Radicals muster 23, the Progressive Democrats 14, while the Independent Socialists have 11 members. In addition there are five Corrientes Liberals and two Partido Popular representatives from Jujuy, who can be counted upon as supporting the National Democrats, and three Defensa Provincial (Tucuman) deputies who can be counted as part of the Radical Delegation.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

From this it will be seen that the Socialist Party has been the largest gainer by the Revolution, inasmuch as from having but one representative (Dr. Repetto) in the previous Congress, it now occupies the second place.

Railway labor will be well represented this year by both National Democrats and Socialists.

The actual meeting of the new Congress resulted in the Senate in the election of Dr. Robustiano Patron Costas, National Democrat from Salta, as President and Dr. Rudecindo M. Campos of the Popular Party of Jujuy as Vice-president.

Senator Palacios, the Socialist Senator from the Capital was the first to occupy the attention of his colleagues. Referring to the decree convoking Congress he said that the Provisional Government had not the right to convvoke Congress. He accused the Provisional Government of having violated the oath taken on September 8, 1930, to respect the Constitution, finally tabling a motion enacting that the Senate should immediately proceed to name a committee which would report on the validity of the elections. However, his motion, put to the vote, was vetoed.

Dr. Matienzo of Tucuman made a vigorous speech in defence of the proposal that all the Senators present should take the oath and that the legality of the elections should be debated in the ordinary session which starts on May 1st. This motion put to the vote was also vetoed.

Senators Costas and Sanchez Sorondo defended the acts of the Provisional Government and the proposal of Senator Costas that the diplomas should be approved was finally accepted. The twenty-eight Senators present were sworn in after various diplomas that had been questioned when put to the vote were approved.

In the Chamber of Deputies Sr. Juan B. Cafferatta, National Democrat from Cordoba, was elected President and Sr. Hector Lopez, the Radical Deputy from Santa Fe, Vice-President.

The motion put forward by the Anti-Personalist Radicals that all discussion as to the elections should be avoided and all the Deputies should take their seats without further delay was taken into consideration. Dr. Repetto of the Capital dissented from this proposal inasmuch as in his opinion the elections held in the province of Buenos Aires and Mendoza were not strictly in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Saenz Peña law. Dr. Pinedo of the Capital stated that the views of the Independent Socialists coincided with those of the Socialists.

The motion of the Anti-Personalist was finally accept-

From M.A.Argentina

Report No.4499

February 10,1932.

G-2 Report

3210

ARGENTINA (political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

ed with the condition, however, that in the ordinary sessions, the question of refutation of diplomas might be taken up. Accordingly the diplomas of all the deputies present were approved.

Since writing the above, a last attempt to form a quorum in the Province of Santa Fe was again frustrated by the Radicals who refused to attend, in spite of the fact that it was reported that they had been urged to do so by the Head of their Party and that they had agreed to attend in accord with this request. The Federal Government has now threatened to arrest the absent members and compel their attendance by force if necessary.

This situation is not as bad as it sounds and no trouble is anticipated after the Inauguration of the new Government.

From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4499

February 10, 1932.

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G-2 Report

3200

52

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch.

(b) Organization and Functional Powers:

In view of the fact that the present Senate body was elected at the same time and for equal terms of nine years each, it is necessary to apply Art.48, Chapter II, of the 1st Section of the Constitution, which provides that one-third of the body must go out every three years and be replaced by an equal number. This article provides that in the original meeting of the Senate body, the Senators when assembled shall decide those who must go out in the 1st and 2nd periods by draw.

Accordingly, the Committee of Constitutional Affairs of the Senate met on May 11th to consider the situation. It was decided that the Senators' nomination should be considered to have become effective as from January 20, 1932, and that a public drawing should take place to decide which were to end their term at the conclusion of three, six and nine years respectively. The result was as follows:

Nine Years: Sres. Rothe, for Cordoba, Ceballos Reyes, for La Rioja; Lubary, for Corrientes; Galindez, for Catamarca; Rodriguez Saa, for San Luis; Cantoni, for San Juan; Villafañe, for Jujuy; Arenas, for Mendoza; Lopez Peña, for Tucuman, and Sanchez Sorondo, for Buenos Aires.

Six Years: Sres. De la Torre, for Santa Fe; Bruchmann, for Santiago del Estero; Patron Costas, for Salta; Eguiguren, for Entre Ríos; Bravo, for the Capital; Porto, for San Juan; Campos, for Jujuy; Vera, for Mendoza; Matienzo for Tucuman, and Santamarina, for Buenos Aires.

Three Years: Sres. Correa, for Santa Fe; Montenegro, for Santiago del Estero; Serrey, for Salta; Laurencena, for Entre Ríos; Palacios, for Buenos Aires; Ceballos, for Cordoba; Vera Ocampo, for La Rioja; Vidal, for Corrientes; Castillo, for Catamarca, and Arancibia Rodriguez, for San Luis.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature

(b) Political Composition.

As a result of the recent elections for one-half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government will still command a comfortable majority. In fact, the elections brought about but slight changes, the line-up of parties in the Chamber being as follows:

| <u>Government supporters</u> | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| National Democrats | 65 |
| Anti-Personalist Radicals | 14 |
| Corrientes Liberals | 4 |
| Independent Socialists | 3 |
| | <u>86</u> |

| <u>Opposition parties</u> | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Socialists | 43 |
| Progressive Democrats | 14 |
| Lencinistas (Radical) | 1 |
| Personal Radicals | 2 |
| | <u>60</u> |

| <u>Doubtful parties</u> | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Bloquista Radicals | 1 |
| Entre Ríos Radicals | 7 |
| Defensa Provincial | 1 |
| Dissident Independent Socialists | 3 |
| | <u>12</u> |

Total 158

The Personalist Radicals abstained from voting once again in all districts except Tucuman, where they secured two candidates.

In general there was no feature of any particular significance, except the general abstention from voting of the Personalist Radicals and the strength of the Socialists in the Federal Capital, where they secured twelve seats against five for the Government coalition.

In the provincial elections the National Democrats lead:

Jujuy - Popular Party
La Rioja - Antipersonalist Radicals
Catamarca - Coalition (Radicals and National Democrats)
Buenos Aires - National Democrats.
Entre Ríos - Anti-personalist Radicals
Santa Fe - Antipersonalist Radicals.
Tucuman - Personalist Radicals

From M.A.Argentina Report No.4878 April 26,1934

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature

(b) Political Composition.

Mendoza - National Democrats
 Santiago del Estero - Unified Radicals
 San Juan - National Democrats
 San Luis - Popular Party
 Salta - National Democrats
 Corrientes - National Democrats
 Cordoba - National Democrats
 La Pampa - Municipal election only.

The provincial elections passed without disruption of the public order, mainly because the military authorities were ready to intervene at a moment's notice.

In the Federal Capital, the Socialists won an overwhelming victory obtaining a majority in the elections for members of the deliberative council of the Municipality. The composition of the party membership in the Council was as follows:

| | |
|--|----|
| Socialist Party | 13 |
| Concordancia | 6 |
| Union Civica Radicals (Avenida de Mayo) | 3 |
| Union Civica Radicales (Talcahuano) | 3 |
| Concentracion Obrera | 1 |
| Salud Publica | 1 |
| Salud Publica Nacional | 1 |
| Vacant | 2 |
| Total | 30 |

Fredrik D. Sharp
 Capt TS MA
 From M.A.Argentina

Report No.4878 April 26,1934.

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**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF**

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT Argentina

Country Reported On

Subject .. Legislative Branch of Government I.G. No. 3200
 Brief Descriptive Title REC'D-G-2 JUL 21 1941

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Argentine Constitution.

Summarization of Report

When Required

See "Comments and Suggestions on Reports", May 23, 1941.

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

As provided in the Argentine Constitution of 1853(modelled on that of the United States) the Legislative Branch of the Argentine Government consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

There are two senators from each of the 14 Provinces (States), which compare to our States, elected by the state legislature by majority vote, and two from the Federal Capital elected as is the president of the nation. A candidate for senator must be thirty years old, have an income of 2,000 pesos annually, have been a citizen for six years, and have been born in the province of his election or have resided two years in it.

The term of a senator is nine years and he can be re-elected indefinitely. One third of the senate is renewed every three years.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one deputy for each 33,000 inhabitants, (or fraction thereof not less than 16,500). A deputy is elected for four years and may be re-elected. One half the Chamber is elected every two years. A candidate for the Chamber must be 25 years of age, a citizen for four years, born in the province of election or resided for two years in it.

There are 30 members in the Senate and 158 in the Chamber.

The ten territories have no representatives; the governor of each is appointed by the Executive Power.

John W. Lang
 John W. Lang
 Colonel Inf.
 Military Attaché

Copy of Argentine Constitution
 in English attached.

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
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From M. A. Argentina Report No. 6713 Date July 8, 1941
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